[illegible]WAYS AND STEAMBOATS
[illegible]AT OVERLAND ROUTE.
[illegible]ern Pacific Railroad.
[illegible]st Line to Chicago & the East.
[illegible]est Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
[illegible] PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
[illegible]ORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
[illegible] Palace Sleeping Cars
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To the East.
PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
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OCEAN DIVISION.
[illegible] LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.
RAIL DIVISION
[illegible] Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf [illegible]
[illegible] Passenger Trains run daily [illegible]
[illegible] Sleeping Cars. Pullman Palace Drawing [illegible]
[illegible] Trains leave East Portland at 6.30 A. M.
[illegible] Sleepers are run through to St. Paul [illegible] without charge
COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
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[illegible]AND TO CALIFORNIA
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[illegible]OUS DEBILITY!
[illegible] NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT
[illegible]NCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1
MAIL POST-PAID
[illegible]MYSELF.
[illegible]ical Work on Manhood.
[illegible] HEAL THYSELF
THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC
DR. C. D. SALFIELD, [illegible]

The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. 4, NO. 3. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1885. PRICE TEN CENTS.

THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible]

BY [illegible]

For many a year [illegible] stood [illegible]
By his desk at the the [illegible] prompt stand
His hair whit[illegible]
To many he'd lent [illegible]
At rehearsals Old Jimmy [illegible]
Was an atom [illegible] smile [illegible] frown
Watching entrance [illegible]
book
For the cu[illegible]
Young aspirants [illegible]
Oft depended on Jim [illegible]
He'd throw [illegible] when they [illegible]
their part
Some of the [illegible]
Foreseen, unobserved each artist he watch[illegible]
Whether lending man heaven or down
And at each cue or [illegible] like the [illegible]
His bell would ring the ladies down
For much of an actor, responsible though
And if any time they were short
For a second old [illegible]
The manager always [illegible]
Be play it, [illegible]
You've gone [illegible] now, poor Jim Browne
No matter what [illegible] be off the stage
To watch for his [illegible]
One night I think it was Hamlet they played
Everything had [illegible] smoothly [illegible] well
But the cue for the [illegible]
And silent [illegible]
In amazement [illegible]
stage
Regardless of [illegible]
To see and inquire the cause of [illegible]
From Jim why the drop wasn't down
In a heap by his desk poor old [illegible]
His hand clasping [illegible] to hold
The bell-handle that for twenty years past
He had rung at that post true as gold
Paralysis struck him [illegible] death
As in life wore a smile not a frown
The Lord in his mercy had stretched [illegible]
And poor Jim's life curtain came down

A [illegible]

Is you [illegible]
thing
Ever made by the hand above
A woman's heart and a woman's life
And a woman's wonderful love
Do you know you have asked for this [illegible]
thing
As a child might ask for a toy
Demanding what others have died to win
With the reckless dash of a boy
You have written my lesson of duty [illegible]
Man like you question me
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul
Until I shall question thee
You require your mutton shall always be hot
Your socks and your shirts be whole
I require your heart to be true as God's stars
And pure as heaven your soul
You require a cook for your mutton and beef
I require a far greater thing
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and for shirts
I look for a man and a king
A king for the beautiful realm called home
And a man that the Maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did the first
And say "It is very good"
I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheeks one day
Will you love me then 'mid the falling leaves
As you did mid the bloom of May?
Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride
I require all things that are grand and true
All things that a man should be
If you give this all I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me
If you cannot be this a laundress and cook
You can hire with little to pay
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way

THE OLD PRINTER

BY [illegible] SHILLABER

I see him [illegible] his case
With his anxious cheerless [illegible]
Worn and brown
And the types drop sl[illegible]
As they drop within [illegible]
Seems of life's old clock the t[illegible]
Running down
His form by years is bent
To his hair a tinge is lent
Sadly gray
His teeth have long decayed
And his eyes their trust betrayed
Great havoc time has made
With his clay
I've known him many a year
That old typo bent and queer
Standing there
With cobweb curtains spread
In festoons o'er his head
That sooty showers shed
In his hair
His heart was never bad
But I've seen him greet right glad
Leaded wires
While a dread and gloomy frown
Would on him settle down
At takes which [illegible]
[illegible]
The changing Art to him
Is like a vision dim
Backward cast
His old eyes [illegible]
Of "Ramage" and the [illegible]
And sees his glories all
In the past
But soon will come the day
When his form will pass away
To its doom
But the printer's [illegible]
Has blessed the [illegible]
And a [illegible] wreath has won
For his tomb

[illegible]

I took a day and sought for him
Through bosky dells untracked and dim
Through entwined [illegible]
Still I [illegible] his flying foot
[illegible]
And as I crossed a sylvan glad
Beside the green [illegible]
The violet looked as if it would speak
And the wild service, white and meek
[illegible] my face its [illegible] laid
And once the dew on [illegible]
Turned toward the sun [illegible]
[illegible] I sped by
[illegible] I sped by,—
[illegible] noon was in the sky
[illegible] rested on the swarth
[illegible] stalk a-sloke from sloth,
[illegible] twirled to and fro
[illegible] fellows swayed a row
[illegible] no breathed sound [illegible]
[illegible] bickering whispers [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] grown bright [illegible]
[illegible] the hazel shed
[illegible]
[illegible] a shower [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] when [illegible] began
[illegible] on the evening bound [illegible]
[illegible] seasons three [illegible]
[illegible] times the [illegible] I missed
[illegible]
[illegible] past the [illegible]

—Edith M. Thomas in [illegible]

WIFE AND [illegible]

She who sleeps upon my heart
Was the first to win it
She who dreams upon my breast
Ever reigns within it
She who kisses oft my lips
Wakes their warmest blessing
She who rests within my arms
Feels their closest pressing
Other days than these shall come
Days that may be dreary
Other hours shall greet us yet
Hours that may be weary
Still this heart shall be thy home
Still this breast thy pillow
Still these lips meet thine as oft
As billow meeteth billow
Sleep then on my [illegible] heart
Since thy love hath won it
Dream, then, on thy loyal breast
None but thou hast dreamed on it
And when age our bloom shall fade
With its wintry weather
May we in the self-same grave
Sleep and dream together

[illegible]

AT RANDOM.

The contrast between the present dullness and the rush of a year ago in this city is very striking to one who has not witnessed the gradual decline in business. Certainly not within many years has there been a season of depression so wide in its effects or so severe. It is perhaps a consolation only a little better than none at all that Portland is not alone in the experience of hard times. San Francisco is dull beyond precedent since it grew into cityhood, and it has not, as Portland has, a prospect of again getting fairly on its feet. There is no bright prospect there to relieve the prevailing gloom. One good crop nor ten will do more than quicken trade for a short season. The districts which depended upon San Francisco for supplies of every kind have been freed from their allegiance and the city is left furnished with a vast business system for which there is no business. If every third jobbing house were swept out of existence there would be no occasion to establish new houses in their place. The fact that there is not enough trade for all is fully understood, and now the question is, who shall give way? The weak ones will, of course, and the old houses will go on fairly prosperous. But the trade of the city will not for twenty years equal that of 188[illegible]. Only the business of California and of a few coast harbors remains in permanent allegiance, and not till the population of this field grows sufficiently to make up for the loss of the northern and southern business will the trade of the city arrive at its old volume.

The growth of the country will be a slow process, and it seems a tedious one to a business community which has always done things with a rush. There will be bitterness in the change, but the lesson will have to be a severe one. New conditions may for a time support new and extravagant methods, but business is business the world over, and California cannot prosper under a system which would be ruinous elsewhere. In San Francisco as in Portland the depression will teach economy. The vice of this coast is that we spend too much money. Too many people live up to or past their means. Hard times will make us economical, and the harder the times the more impressive and salutary will be the lesson.

There is something almost sad in the breaking of connections which for so many years bound Oregon and San Francisco in close neighborship. Nearly every merchant in the country has long been in the habit of making a yearly visit to "the city," and their visits extending through a long series of years has made San Francisco a familiar place to them. There is an undercurrent of sentiment in most men, and during the past year it found expression in various ways in San Francisco. One man who was down to make his final settlements turned back half a block on his way to give five dollars to the old beggar who for twenty years has played on his wire instrument at the corner of Bush and Montgomery. Another bought all the papers the newsboys had as he left the dock and paid double for them. Another threw handfuls of nickels among the crowds of little boys and then liberally supplied those who failed in the scramble. Many a man sighed as he passed out from the Golden Gate the last time.

Forty years ago this country of Oregon and Washington was a virgin wild. It had not even been explored farther than along its main water course and two thousand miles of untraced desert and mountain separated it from the westernmost outposts of settlement. It is now populated throughout its whole extent. It is traversed by roads in all directions. Its forests so far as they were obstructive have been cleared away. Its valleys have been made into fields. Houses have been built. Rivers have been bridged. Orchards have been planted. Schools have been established. Every township bears ten thousand marks of progress. All this has not been done without prodigious labor. And it has not been the work of a people lacking any kind of progressive quality. Men and women who lack push or grit do not go into the wilderness and make it blossom. And yet in the face of this splendid accomplishment, of this grand triumph over wilderness and danger and hardship and poverty we are told that this country has no enterprise, that our farmers are "mossbacks," that our merchants are lucky and ungrateful monopolists, that our people lack spirit.

Of all our people the farmers, many of whom still are the original settlers upon the soil, have been most abused. It has been the fashion for years to cry out against them. Improvident, shiftless, lazy and mossback have been the common terms of reproach, and there are many people who [illegible] believe [illegible] our farming class is an [illegible] quoted by a co[illegible] saying that "no [illegible] boast of a bulk[illegible] hospital, asylum, gallery, school or church the gift of any of its citizens." This is true, but its truth is not a reproach. Our thousand public school houses built by voluntary taxation are more honorable than a memorial building. A bridge is more useful than an arch, and the consciousness that we have clothed the poor, fed the hungry, succored the distressed and educated the sons and daughters of the land, is better than a thousand monuments.

And while our people have been so long looking after the practical things needful in a new country, they have not neglected to foster moral and mental influences, and it is infinitely more to our credit that our schools, churches, hospitals and libraries are the products of a united public spirit than the gifts of individuals. It proves and measures that popular interest in affairs which critics deny. And while a hundred popular blessings owe their existence to a general and divided support, there has been no lack of individual benevolence in their behalf. The efficiency of the state university is largely a result of the attention to its affairs given without pecuniary reward and almost without thanks by the distinguished citizen whose expressions are quoted above. Another citizen for nearly twenty years has given the Portland library free house room and the list of contributions by private wealth to public uses might be easily extended to great length. Our people have done much in proportion to their means. Their generous spirit in the days of small things is an assurance of a noble liberality in the days of greater things to come.

The recent criticism grows out of a state of irritation itself a product of the hard times. Too many people seek for the cause of their distresses in the faults of their neighbors. Our people are not less enterprising nor in any element of intelligence or merit are they less worthy than other people. For myself, I think them much better in many ways than the people elsewhere—at least they suit me better. First of all there is plenty in the land for every man, woman and child in it. There is luxury for all who care to pay for it. There are the means of education here for every boy or girl who wants to learn. And there are for us all ten thousand resources of nature in their virgin fullness and wealth. As a son of the soil, as a man born and bred under conditions which exist here through the enterprise of a generation now passing away I feel it a duty and a pleasure to protest against a criticism which to me seems wholly wanting in judgment. L. H.

Portland, 9th of January.

THE REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER.

PORTLAND, Jan[illegible]

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

The fairness which characterizes THE OREGONIAN in according to citizens the privilege of expressing their views in its columns on subjects of interest to the people, impels me to solicit a like favor involving the consideration of certain proposed changes in the city charter, as at present under discussion by a citizens' committee. The question above all others the most important as touching on the limits of the rights and liberties of independent voters individually and collectively, is the creation of a board of city commissioners to whose members shall be delegated extraordinary power such as the appointment of officials to perform separate duties and demanding, of course, appropriate compensation therefor out of the city treasury.

Before entering into the merits of the case permit me to express surprise that so distinguished a jurist, and let me add, so distinguished a citizen as Judge M. P. Deady, should forget [illegible] or reproduce such a proposition.

The power to vote in municipal elections that include the selection and payment of city officers, cannot be delegated to a less number of persons than the entire voting community of the corporation, without violating a principle in jurisprudence. That principle is the unrestricted exercise of the elective franchise by every individual entitled to it.

The power of appointment heretofore vested in the city council, does not necessarily imply that the regulation was sound law, but to further concentrate this power, to circumscribe it so as to include the freedom and the opinions of eight or ten thousand voters within the narrow compass of five ordinary minds, appears so terribly preposterous as to paralyze free discussion into silence and produce in popular sentiment an impression such as an earthquake effects on the physical organism of mankind.

Yet it be remembered there is a vast distinction between the proposed delegation of power to city commissioners and the *institutions* given to a member of congress.

The political liberty of every people has always increased with the extension of the franchise. Even here we do not seem to be satisfied with the full measure of manhood suffrage, but propose to extend a like principle to women, indicating how anxious we are to *expand* the principle of liberty in this direction, until every human soul shall feel its beneficial effects.

The proposition before us is opposed to expansion. It not only seeks, inadvertently if you will, curtailment of that which has already been attained, but offers something equivalent to a dictatorship in municipal affairs.

Mr. Pennoyer in proposing before the committee to make all chief offices of the city elective ones, has sounded the keynote for independent voters of the city anxious to hold the rights and privileges accorded them by law.

If the change in the proposed charter, creating a board of city commissioners, be retained by its originators, there should be a meeting held by the citizens in some public place in the city and a petition prepared for presentation to the state legislature for the unconditional removal of such clause.

Citizens: It will be time enough for you to surrender here the prerogative of freedom when you dwindle into slaves—when your children's children seek another country under the first of universal laws to carry civilization to the stranger and the last vestige of their occupation of this great land shall be the debris of their camp fires on the shore line of the Pacific ocean.

You must not delegate to anyone that which it is your own privilege to perform, which surely tends to your honor and right.

You must not permit a change in whatever has been found to be a principle or a truth, as applied to immaterial things, because there may come a time when ignorance would again assume a rule above you and by its increase derate action—destroy, perhaps, the good produced by centuries of intelligent research. Be men! Be free! like the sweet air that blows through your beautiful valley, or the waters of the noble river passing your doors onward to their classic homes amid the billows of the sea.

Any power not exercised by the people should be vested in the city council, and its number increased to fifteen—for the present.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who are now endeavoring to do good by revising the charter, will not take exception to these remarks or cease to labor in the direction where we all hope to find success. JAMES DORAN.

MY LOVE AND I

We [illegible] for my [illegible] and I
And the [illegible]
The bobolink's song [illegible] day [illegible]
And the brook ran merrily by.
We [illegible] love [illegible] told
And the quail piped low mid the yellow corn
We heard in the distance the huntsman's horn
And the leaves were brown and dry.
We looked to the future my love and I
The future so crowded with hopes and fears
It turns our smiles so often to tears
As the days pass wearily by.
He spoke of the time when we two should fly
Together to earth's fair southern skies
Where the rose in its fragrance never dies
And the echoes [illegible] parting knell.
The corn was garnered long years ago
The bobolink's song is heard no more
Only shadow falls through the door
Where he used to come and go.
The sea is wide, and it lies between
My love and I, my love and I,
Where the flowers bloomed dead leaves now lie,
And the grass o'er his grave is green.

—Roberta Rider Springer.

THE LOUNGER.

"Where are you going? Trying to catch something?" Dulcet uncle and refined accent of one of the fellows [illegible]

"No," I responded, "you are apparently."

"I've caught it too," he retorts, clutching my arm. "Just take me with you. Where are you going?"

"To the Diavolo," I reply, promptly.

"Of course. So am I, for that matter, though I am bound to confess you are the fastest team. But even granting as much you don't expect to get there to-night, do you?"

"Here," turning him round to a poster, "come and read 'Fra Diavolo to-night.' Yes I will take you."

"Can he do it?" soliloquized my companion, skeptically, and I reproached him.

"Come, now, that's a shabby way to treat a man after—"

"I am not treating anybody," he interrupted in alarm, "don't make that mistake. I'll shut up. Go, and be grateful."

We found another one of the crowd at a table near the door—two empty chairs beside him and an unsatisfied longing in his eye. We filled all these vacancies immediately.

"I went for both you fellows," he said, "but you had skipped, so I came in alone, trusting to find you here."

"How did you get in?" I asked, artlessly, taking off my coat.

"Oh," he replied, "I came in backwards, and the man at the door thought I was going out. Look at the Other Man!" he added, excitedly. What's the matter with him?

I gazed in the direction indicated, and soon our poor friend huddled in a chair in the [illegible] where a true man neither smokes, drinks nor enjoys himself—his noble head rested dejectedly against the pillar behind him, his brow was sad, his eye beneath flashed like a falchion from its sheath, his mustache hid his gleaming teeth, and the other eye alternately shut and opened in a snappy way that yet had something of melancholy in it.

"He's full," I remarked tersely.

"No, he ain't," exclaimed one of the boys, delightedly putting up the glass. "No, he isn't, he's got his wife with him."

The situation has so novel an aspect that I perforce enjoyed it, though honestly sorry for the Other Man and determining to get him out between the acts, anyway.

"Hello," said the man who came in with me. I might as well tell you who he is—it is bound to come out—he's Smith.

"Hello," said Smith, "they've got a new conductor, what's that for? I thought nobody could get away with Kinross in this line."

"Well, where have you been?" we asked him ironically. "You must have come from Salem or some other place where they pay no attention to what is going on all over the state. Look at your programme.

Kinross' name has been on the bills for all over the city. Wake up and enjoy yourself. Listen to the orchestra. It begins to work under the new conductor."

I think this gentleman deserves a word for himself—why not here as well as elsewhere—and though I am frank to confess personal friendship makes me partial—some slight musical understanding renders me also critical, and I think a good deal due to the perseverance which has made successful a most difficult undertaking, for an amateur.

From the overture arose strains which were familiar to everybody, yet I think many had known them before as separate airs, distinct from any opera, peculiar to hand organs, and it was with more or less surprise their birth was traced to Fra Diavolo. This opera gave me less pleasure than any the Casino has put on. Why? How can I tell? The music is good music unquestionably—and the opera has been faithfully rehearsed as all the weariest actors will testify. But it lacks an ease which even a first production explained. No one likes Fra Diavolo personally—that is, no one would care to meet him—and we are so fond of Miss Winston we like to see her in a character more graceful, at least more suited to her—as we have seen her. I understand that there has been much confusion and trouble arising from mistakes in parts—music coming from New York all but upside down and everybody's song a key too high or too low, as the voice happened to be soprano or contralto, etc. Perhaps this explains Miss Edgar's first song, which ran a note or two above her dear little head. We are awfully fond of Miss Edgar—this is the editorial we, and not intended to include any one but myself, so keep out—and with all due respect to the leading lady, who stands beyond comparison with the lesser lights of her company. There is no one on the Casino stage in whom most conscientious study crowned with success is more noticeable than in Miss Lou Edgar. One forms an estimate of the interest a singer takes—or lacks, as the case may be—in the workaday side of the profession by careful observation of the manner in which ensemble work is done. There is always the personal vanity to step in with ready assistance to the solo, and a failure in that line results from nervousness or a bad cold—as in Dieckman's case—and here again Miss Edgar shows a charming want of the selfishness which devotes time and labor to the scoring of individual triumphs, and where somebody else is concerned letting things up.

"No one," Smith remarked placidly, "has ever rivaled me in the affections of the only girl on earth, but if Bell were to carry that blonde English style on the street (and may heaven forgive him for being as handsome as he is *au naturel*) I should leave town."

"Are you staying on the ground of unsurpassed loveliness?" we asked anxiously, but lost his reply in the little excitement incident to the approach of the Other Man.

"Got leave?" I hailed him. "Good enough, and now let's descend."

We found a lot of men discussing Kinross—this was after the second act. No, not discuss it, everybody agreed that he was a big success.

"His make-up is fine to begin with, and he doesn't lose an opportunity, where there is one, for a little effect, and that is what makes his part. Hageman has quite as much to do, only he don't do it."

"I have never heard Kinross sing," put in a stranger, and nobody contradicted the man who said "Kinross sings better than anybody else in town."

I thought of that speech later when he thundered out his Wolf song in the third act and the polite circle daintily patted applause and the gallery whooped and the beer glasses rattled and danced and I was as heartily glad of his triumph as I was sorry for the man who with all the other disadvantages of a bad cold and meager voice had to sing immediately after Kinross.

There is one thing I go in for very slightly—that is hissing. It certainly is not justifiable where a blunder results from illness, and though Mr. Dieckman has done no work worthy of his position of first tenor since "Trebizonde," one would rather see him retire into private life and eat tear drops than publicly humiliated by an unfeeling audience. Valerga has done, since the opening night, better with the part, but his voice, though sweet, is but a cramped and restricted tenor at best.

Friday night I dropped in again and found, as one might expect, everything going smoothly. Truth to say—my opinion suffers the isolation which is the price of genius, and "Fra Diavolo," disliked by me, is adored by the masses and draws a bigger house than even sparkling "Boccaccio."

You know the doctor, don't you? Good-looking fellow, clever and—er—masterful. Well, he is rather one of us, you see, and we have found his valuable points.

He prides himself on a knowledge of character, also the peculiarities of national character and an ability to determine nationality at a glance. He also knows language.

I went with him on one of his hospital rounds and enjoyed myself. We paused beside the bed of a poor fellow pretty well mashed up by some accident and doc turned to me blandly explanatory.

"This man is a German. Observe the blonde hair and ruddy skin and heavy cast of feature. Observe also the phlegmatic way in which he endures what must be great pain, that is truly Teutonic. It always pleases these poor creatures to be addressed in their native tongue." Bending gently over the bed he asked, "Wie [illegible]" and the patient replied with a twinkle in his eye that wasn't Teutonic: "Talk English, sir?"

SYPHER

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Mme. Ristori ties knots in her handkerchiefs to remind her of things she wishes not to forget.

Charles Reed is now a partner with Frank Sheldon in the Standard theater at San Francisco.

Catherine Lewis has grown [illegible] the death and the New York critics do not like the expression [illegible] they say it resembles [illegible] seemed [illegible].

Rose Coghlan's starring tour will begin next August at San Francisco, where she will play four weeks with a local company, taking only a leading man from the east.

Miss Sara Jewett talks of going abroad in the spring. She will then be able to shun the grisette in her native den, and also the original of "Three Wives," if it is still running.

John Maguire, of the Montana circuit, intends to head a stock company from Chicago, and play through his circuit. His repertoire will include "The Duke's Motto," "Marble Heart" and several other plays.

Miss Anderson's ambition is to make a theatrical tour of the world while she is in her prime. Next year she visits Spain, being the first English-speaking actress who has been invited to make the tour of that country.

Mme. Sembrich is studying "Mignon" under the direction of its composer, the venerable Ambroise Thomas, director of the Paris Conservatory, and Gounod has been giving her his ideas about the character of Marguerite.

Salvini owns and runs a vineyard near Florence that yearly yields him 3000 pairs of wine, fetching twenty cents per quart in market. Through his acting and close economy he has become wealthy, while Rossi, notoriously extravagant, is poor.

Joe Jefferson has sought the wilds of his Louisiana plantation, where he will shoot and fish until April, when he plays another short season and goes to New Jersey for another rest. In spite of contrary rumors his business this year has been very good.

The Gerster-Campanini combination is confidently spoken of as having determined to make a tour of the United States early next year. Besides the principals, Signor Galassi, the baritone, and Signor Marini, the basso from La Scala, Milan, are to join it. Madame Gerster, it is said, will appear in several new roles.

Thomas Wentworth, the contortionist now performing at the Rochester, N. Y., Casino, is [illegible] years of age. In 1876 he sold his body, possession to be given after his death, to Dr. Wilber for $100, the only provision being that the doctor was to keep the skeleton hanging in his study. Dr. Wilber died soon after in the United States service. Wentworth next sold his body to Dr. Cowie for $75. The latter purchaser also died in 1881, Wentworth shaking hands with him at his dying bed. The eternal contortionist is now looking for another purchaser.

[illegible]

Lotta was born in 1848.
Mrs. Langtry is [illegible].
Adelina Patti was born in 184[illegible].
Rose Eytinge owns up to 45.
Mrs. John Drew is 60 years of age.
Mme. Janauschek is [illegible] years old and [illegible]
Clara Louise Kellogg was 28 a few years ago.
Mary Anderson was born in 1859, and was [illegible] years old last month.
Maggie Mitchell, who has a daughter on the stage, was [illegible] years old recently.
Fanny Davenport is [illegible] years old, [illegible] greatest [illegible]
A [illegible] Philadelphia paper reports [illegible] is saying [illegible]
[illegible]
Lotta Thompson was eighteen years old [illegible] years, when she suddenly became [illegible]. As to anything else she is uncertain.
Mlle. Mazan, the great Parisian ballet dancer, her daughter, Mlle. Martini, and her granddaughter, Mlle. [illegible], are each 20 years of age. This is what they call a singular [illegible].

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

News from Whitman County—Growth of Colfax.

COLFAX, W. T., Dec. [illegible], 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.

Whitman county is one of the leading counties of eastern Washington territory, and contains over 2000 square miles or about [illegible],000 acres. Over two-thirds of this vast area is capable of producing as good yields of grain as any county on the globe, the average yield of wheat for the past season being about thirty-six bushels per acre. The population of the county is estimated at 12,000, making it third in the list in the territory. The county assessment for 1884 was $4,000,000. Its chief products are grain and stock. Very little fruit is raised except on Snake river, the product, however, being of a very superior quality. The metropolis of Whitman county and county seat is Colfax, a thriving little city of 1200 inhabitants, and its assessed valuation for the last year was $850,000. The town is situated at the junction of the North and South Palouse rivers, which is the center of the populated and productive part of the county, and commands the trade of the greater portion of this vast domain. The Columbia and Palouse railroad, a branch of the Northern Pacific, has made its terminus here for the past year, and will in the near future push forward to Moscow, Idaho territory, and Farmington, making Colfax an important junction and railroad center. The completed line is ninety six miles long, and tri-weekly trips are made over it. The road was pushed to its utmost capacity in taking off last season's crop, and was compelled to make daily trips. It is estimated that [illegible] million bushels of grain were shipped out during the past three months. Being the principal shipping point in the county, Colfax controls the agricultural trade for miles of many miles, and all her industries are thriving. Following is a list of improvements made during the past year:

J. M. [illegible]	[illegible]
R. N. Scott, [illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank, brick bank building	10,000
W. [illegible] Hamilton & Co., drug store	1,000
Second National Bank	[illegible]
Chas. Reynolds, store	1,600
J. M. Ellsworth	[illegible]
J. Benson	[illegible]
Livingstone & Kuhn, dwellings	[illegible]
Longmaid & Schwabacher, [illegible]	1,700
[illegible]pp, Burrell & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Bros.	[illegible]
Se[illegible] & Codd, dwellings	1,500
J. D. Woodward	[illegible]
J. L. Hart	600
J. H. Reed	[illegible]
C. [illegible] Cram	[illegible]
F. S. [illegible]sworth	[illegible]
C. [illegible] Cooper	400
C. D. Porter, store	[illegible]
F. W. Talbott	400
C. H. Wright	800
J. W. [illegible]cker, dwelling	1,000
W. [illegible] Davenport	[illegible]
Davenport & Be[illegible], waterworks	[illegible]
O. R. & N. Co., roundhouse and depot	6,000
J. S. [illegible], dwelling	[illegible]
O. [illegible] Woolford	[illegible]
J. [illegible] Fletch, stall	[illegible]
Catholic church	[illegible]
[illegible] improvements [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] total [illegible]	$[illegible]

Some idea of the amount of business done in Colfax can be gleaned from the following list of public and business houses, remembering that no failures have occurred during the past year: one sawmill, one grist-mill, four hotels, seven general merchandise stores, three banks (two of which are national banks), three agricultural stores, four livery stables, two blacksmith shops, three meat markets, two restaurants, two bakeries, two drug stores, six saloons, three barber shops, two tailors, one wagonmaker, one millinery store, two hardware stores, four variety stores, two harness shops, one gunshop, two furniture stores. Of public buildings we have four church buildings of neat design and fair capacity, two large public halls, public and private schools, etc. Our $4000 school house, built two years ago, was burned December 15, the fire originating from a defective flue. A large two-story brick structure will no doubt surmount its ruins before another year rolls round.

Among the solid institutions of Colfax is the Palouse *Gazette*, which has grown steadily from its first issue, and now stands in the foremost ranks of journalism in the territory, due to the enterprise and energy of its publisher, C. B. Hopkins.

THE PYRAMIDS.

A subscriber asks for information concerning the objects, history and dimensions of the pyramids of Egypt. As far as our space will justify this has been done [illegible].

The pyramids with a few small exceptions, were the tombs of kings. The oldest pyramid of which we have exact knowledge is that now called the pyramid of Meydoum, according to Dr. Brugsch. It was built by Seneferu, the last king of the third dynasty, who reigned somewhere between the years 4200 and 4100 B. C., according to the widely disseminated chronological ideas of Professor Lepsius and Mr. Mariette. Under Seneferu the kingdom was in a condition of great material prosperity and the arts had attained such a condition of excellence, as made the pyramid age in many respects the most remarkable in Egypt. This king is the first in history whose name has been found in a pyramid. With Seneferu's death closed the third dynasty, and his successor, Khufu, or "Cheops," as he is generally known, began dynasty IV. The "Great Pyramid," as it is called, was the tomb of this king. It belongs to the group of El-Geezeh, located a few miles west of Cairo, the present capital of Egypt, and on the west bank of the Nile. This group of pyramids is the one usually visited by tourists, is situated near Cairo and contains the largest of all known structures of this nature. As they are approached, these structures do not give one the idea of size expected from a distant view, and not until their base is reached can their immensity be appreciated. By scanning the height of the Great Pyramid before commencing its ascent, one can realize the result human labor has attained. The dimensions are in themselves gigantic, and no monuments of man's raising elsewhere can afford a scale for comparison. The present perpendicular height of this pyramid is 450 feet 9 inches. It was originally about 30 feet higher, but the ravages of time and various other causes have reduced the height as well as the general size of the structure. General Howard Vyse, who has given the matter much study, states that the original height of this pyramid was 480 feet 9 inches, and each side of its base 764 feet in length. The vastness of such a mass may be understood when it is known that this huge pile is almost solid, containing a few chambers so small as to be unworthy of consideration in calculating its contents. Like all the other pyramids it faces the cardinal points.

The examination of the interior of this pyramid is no less interesting than that of the exterior. All other pyramids but the Memphite pyramids were not closed, the upper chamber being intended for the performance of funeral rites when the family of the deceased visited his sepulchre. This one with its two large companions was entirely closed. The chambers which contain the bodies of the king and those of the members of the family are without sculptures, and ornamented but little. The passages leading to them are only large enough to admit a sarcophagus, and after the king's burial were closed by the lowering of heavy stone portcullises and blocking up of the entrance. The entrance to the great pyramid is not far from the middle of the northern face, 49 feet from the base, but the fallen rubbish and masonry have raised [illegible] and which reaches nearly to the entrance. This passage is about 4 feet high, [illegible] feet wide, and is lined with fine limestone. It descends at an angle of about [illegible] degrees. At a distance of [illegible] feet from this entrance a second passage of similar size commences, taking an ascending direction. After ascending this nearly 120 feet the grand passage is reached, so called from its imposing dimensions, it being [illegible] feet wide, [illegible] feet high and [illegible] feet long. It ascends at the same angle, and at its termination a smaller horizontal one begins, 22 feet in length, which terminates in the king's chamber. This is the principal sepulchral chamber and is very plain, lined with red granite, and measures 34 feet 6 inches in length, 17 feet 1 inch in width and 19 feet 1 inch in height. It contains a sarcophagus of red granite. Above this chamber are five smaller ones, evidently built to lighten the weight of masonry, as the uppermost has a pointed roof. In one of these General Vyse found the name of Khufu, the royal builder, inscribed on the walls. These chambers were only reached by forced passages.

Underneath the grand passage above described is a smaller one, horizontal in direction, and for 93 feet is but 3 feet 10 inches high and 3 feet 5½ inches wide. Then it drops a step and for 17 feet 11 inches further is [illegible] feet 8 inches high. It terminates in the queen's chamber of smaller dimensions than that of her royal consort above. It has a pointed roof of great blocks of stone, meeting in the middle. Within is the entrance of a forced passage. The remainder of the first passage from where the ascending passage branches off to the king's chamber is 239 feet [illegible] inches in length, cut through the rock on which the pyramid is built. At this point it becomes horizontal and twenty-seven feet further terminates in an excavated chamber forty-six feet long and twenty seven feet wide, but of irregular hight. It is supposed this chamber was left unfinished at the closing of the pyramid. Beyond this the passage extends fifty-two feet nine inches into the rock in the same direction.

The second pyramid stands at a short distance to the southwest of the great pyramid, and is inferior in construction, though nearly as large as its neighbor. It was the tomb of Khafra, the third king of Dynasty IV. Its dimensions are 690 feet [illegible] inches square and 447 feet [illegible] inches in hight. A large portion of the casing is still intact on the upper half, and it is extremely hard to ascend. There are two entrances, both on one side, and from this and other peculiarities it is supposed the structure was originally much smaller than at present, and after construction a new entrance was [illegible] and a sepulchral chamber [illegible]ded.

The third pyramid, called the "Superior," was the tomb of Menkaura, successor of Khafra. This pyramid is much smaller than the other two, but is unexcelled in beauty of construction and costliness by any other known pyramid. The exterior was originally cased with granite, but this has been torn off largely. General Vyse opened it and discovered a very beautiful sarcophagus, part of a mummy case bearing the name of King Menkaura, and a mummy of some unknown person. The sarcophagus was lost at sea, but the other articles are now in the British museum. Manetho states that this pyramid was built by Queen Nicotris of the sixth dynasty, but Bunsen explains this apparent inconsistency by its construction, as it has two chambers and has evidently been enlarged, so it may reasonably be considered that the pyramid was the tomb of both these persons.

The above three pyramids are the ones generally spoken of as "the pyramids," and are the most famous of the hundreds that are scattered along the banks of the Nile. They are constructed of a red granite from the quarries of Assouan, or Syene, as it was anciently called, and from which the geological name of syenite or syenitic granite is derived. The huge blocks are supposed to have been brought from these quarries to their destination, and raised in their present forms by some mechanical process at present unknown. They were commenced over a sepulchre in the solid rock, and during the life of the king for whom it was intended the work of building up the structure over the chamber continued, a very narrow passageway being kept open as the courses of stone were added, by which access to the chamber was secured from the outside. At the death of the monarch the work ceased, the last layers were then finished off and the passageway closed up. The foundations were excavated in the solid rock, and upon this the great stones were arranged, layer upon layer, and one shell succeeding another, the spaces between being filled in with smaller stones closely packed. When completed thus far the pyramids presented the view of a succession of steps to the summit. The builders then commenced at the top and filled in with small stones the angles formed by the recession of each upper layer and beveled off the upper edges of the great blocks, until reaching the base each side of the structure presented an evenly polished surface working at an angle of fifty-one degrees. The total weight of the stone in the Great Pyramid has estimated at 6,316,000 tons, and it originally comprised [illegible] 85,111,000 cubic feet of masonry.

But these are only a small portion of the pyramids of Egypt. Near these three large ones are six of smaller size supposed to be the tombs of the sisters, cousins and the aunts of royalty. Hundreds of tombs and sepulchres are also seen in the rocks of the neighborhood, some of fine workmanship. The celebrated Sphinx, 188 feet [illegible] inches in length, is a short distance east of the second pyramid. Southward of the pyramids of El-Geezeh about ten miles are those of Sakkara, the most remarkable of which is called the Pyramid of Steps. It is 190 feet [illegible] inches high and 351 feet [illegible] inches by [illegible] feet 11 inches [illegible] at the base. In it are numerous passages and a gallery, supposed to have been made after its completion. In the center is a lofty chamber, and near it is another one, formerly lined with blue tiles. In the latter was an inscription containing the title of the bulls Apis. Under the old monarchy these sacred animals were here entombed, and it is thought that this pyramid was constructed by King [illegible]phes, of the first dynasty.

At about a distance of five miles south of the Pyramid of Steps is the northernmost of the pyramids of Dahshoor, of whose history nothing certain is known. They are five in number, two of stone and three of brick. The two former are nearly as large as the great pyramids of El-Geezeh. To the north of this group is a vast truncated pyramid called "Pharaoh's seat." It was built by Unas, last king of the fifth dynasty.

Many other smaller pyramids are scattered over the country in this vicinity, some of them almost as interesting as those above mentioned. Nor are they altogether confined to the vicinity of Memphis. Farther up the Nile and in the neighborhood of Thebes there are many like monuments of early Egyptian history and several temples of remarkable size and beauty of architecture.

The age of pyramid builders was the most brilliant before the empire. We can judge from the royal tombs of the magnificence of the kings, and from the sepulchres around of the wealth of the subjects.

The regal powers at that time seem to have been very strong. So at least we may infer from the inscriptions on the various monuments left us, and from the fact that the kings drew much, if not all, the force of the nation into personal monuments to perpetuate their own memory. Never, in later times, is the construction of the royal tomb the chief object of a king's reign, or is he so completely detached from the welfare of Egypt. The great men, however, whose tombs are planned around the pyramids enjoyed abundant wealth and ease. Their time was passed in the management of large estates, and in superintending the handicrafts of their people. In the chapels of their tombs these occupations of everyday life are portrayed. There is no sign of war, no great military class. Peace generally prevailed. The common people were very poor, but their life was happy in a land of abundance.

OREGON IN NEW ORLEANS.

What the Louisianians Think of the "Webfoot" State's Exhibit.

The New Orleans *[illegible]* of a late date has the following to say of the Oregon exhibit at the World's Fair in that city:

To the northwestern corner of Government building is the exhibit of the far off north western state of Oregon. It occupies a space thirty five by ninety feet, covering 3150 feet on the main floor. It is under the care of Hon. M. Wilkins and F. W. Allen, state commissioners. No attempt was made to exhibit the manufactures of Oregon, although they are of considerable importance, especially in the way of woolen goods, paper and furniture, but as Mr. Wilkins said, the native products of the soil and climate were there to speak for themselves, and so they are. In the matter of wheat and other small grain, fruit and vegetables Oregon would seem to have scarcely a peer.

Take wheat, for instance. This queen of all the cereal plants is shown both in the stalk and in the winnowed grain in forty-two varieties. There are many sorts of both winter and spring wheat, and the specimens are magnificent. The grain is very large, plump and white.

Although Oregon lies far to the north in the same latitude with Minnesota and Wisconsin, the climate is extremely mild, being tempered by the celebrated gulf stream from the Japan Archipelago, which pours its hot waters upon the coast of Oregon, making its climate just about the same as that of England, very damp, with a heavy rainfall which reaches 60 inches a year, and wins for the state the cognomen of "Webfoot."

Oregon, like England, is no corn country, although some varieties which mature early are successfully cultivated. The winters are mild, but the summers are too cool for corn, but its wheat, rye, oats, barley and the grasses are truly matchless. There are ten varieties of oats, while in addition to the best known hay grasses there are many native varieties which are doubtless worth special attention.

In vegetables Oregon is really phenomenal. The beets, turnips, cabbages and potatoes are of gigantic size and of the best varieties. Among them is a seedling variety, known as the "Oregon Red," which deserves the attention of agriculturists of other states.

In the domain of orchard fruits Oregon maintains supremacy. Its apples, quinces, pears, plums, cherries and grapes speak for themselves. They are of many choice varieties, often enormous in size and excellent in flavor. These fruits are exhibited not only in the fresh state, but also dried, and one of the special and desirable peculiarities of the dried apples is that they dry white and do not turn brown, as is the case with dried apples elsewhere. Commissioner Wilkins was so unfortunate in shipping his state's products over the Northern Pacific railway through Montana, Dakota and Minnesota, to have many of his fine fruits and vegetables frozen during transit through those high latitudes. If a gap of 125 miles on the line of the Oregon Central railroad down through California had been finished he could have brought his exhibits untouched by frost over the Southern Pacific road.

The salmon of the Columbia river are perhaps the finest in the whole world. They abound in a great river whose clear waters are cooled by the eternal snows which forever send down icy rivulets from the summits of the lofty mountain peaks among which its course is held, and these fish are celebrated for size and excellence of quality. They are exhibited preserved in cans and in other forms of preparation for shipment.

Oregon's vast mineral resources have never been explored, and the treasures which are hidden in the bowels of the earth, and of great mountain ranges, are really unknown, but gold is mined there, fine specimens of coal are exhibited, and inexhaustible quarries of building stone exist, of which specimens are shown.

The timber collection of this state shows fir, cedar, pine, hemlock, oak and ash, while the myrtle, maple and other furniture woods abound. Oregon is destined to be a great lumber region.

The state also has beautiful exhibits of native wools of several fine and coarse varieties. Mr. Wilkins emigrated to Oregon overland in 1847, and is one of the pioneers of the state. He is thoroughly informed on all matters of its resources and native wealth, and is heartily devoted to the great work of building up the land of his adoption, and will be pleased to communicate any information desired on the subject. His exhibit is well arranged and shows for itself.

Philadelphia's great city hall, begun many years ago, is not yet completed. The great tower is now about 150 feet high, and when completed it will be 537 feet 4 inches in hight, the tallest structure anywhere in the world except the Washington obelisk. The building is of white marble, 486 feet [illegible] inches by 470 feet in size, covering 4½ acres of ground, with 622 big rooms and a total of 14½ acres of floor room. It is to have a big clock, with dials 20 feet in diameter, and if they get off with a bill of costs of $10,000,000 the taxpayers will rejoice.

Tramways are becoming popular in Great Britain. The length of line open for public traffic in 1884 is given at 7[illegible] miles, as against 671 miles in 1883, and the number of passengers carried in 1884 was 30,794,40[illegible], against 295,721,171 in the year ending June 30, 1883. The total capital paid up in 1884 was £11,005,121, against £9,920,789 in 1883.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for the Statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1885

STREET SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
PORTLAND, Dec. 31, 1884.
[illegible]

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following annual report of the superintendent of streets for the year ending with this date.

I will not attempt to offer a detailed report of the various street improvements that have been made, but will give the aggregate amount of work in lineal measurement and respectfully refer you to the very exhaustive report of the city surveyor for details.

Thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty lineal feet macadamized, 1,2[illegible] lineal feet Belgian or stone blocks, [illegible] lineal feet planked, 108 lineal feet bridges, 30,457 lineal feet sidewalks, 3801 lineal feet wood crosswalks, 90 lineal feet stone crosswalks. Including those above there are at present 100 streets in the city that are wholly or partially improved, aggregating about [illegible] miles macadamized, [illegible] miles Belgian blocks, [illegible] miles planked roadway, 94 miles sidewalks, [illegible] miles wooden crosswalks, [illegible] miles stone crosswalks, [illegible] miles bridges. There are also about 14 miles of graded streets which have not been paved.

SEWERAGE

There are at present about 14¾ miles of sewers in use, classified as follows: Nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven lineal feet, nine inch; 840 lineal feet, 10 inch; 40,6[illegible] lineal feet, 12 inch; 1,2[illegible] lineal feet, 15 inch; 2960 lineal feet 18 inch terra cotta pipe, of which [illegible] lineal feet were laid during the year just passed. These sewers all extend to the Willamette river and discharge their contents into that stream immediately in front of the city, a disagreeable fact which will eventually demand more serious consideration than is now accorded to it.

Owing to the impracticability of accomplishing anything having for its object a remedy on account of scarcity of money to appropriate for the purpose, I will not venture to make any suggestions in relation to the matter, but will consign the subject to your honorable body, promising, however, to give any assistance whenever you may desire it to the fulfillment of any project tending toward sanitary improvements. While on this subject I would respectfully ask that you consider the practicability of adopting a system whereby all sewer mains that are hereafter laid in the northwestern portion of the city, or more particularly that part west of North Thirteenth street and north of E street, shall extend north and south. By this means their outlet will be below the city front as it is now defined, while their practical uses will not be diminished.

STREET LAMPS

There have been erected during the year past by your order nine gas street lamps and 33 oil street lamps. These added to the number in existence on January 1, 1884, make a total of 211 gas and 909 oil lamps in operation at the present time. The oil lamps are classified into 1[illegible]4 B burners, or one inch, and 135 D burners, or one and one-half inch.

Permits have been granted by this department during the year for the following purposes: To dig up streets for sewer connections, 122; to dig up streets for water connections, 16[illegible]; to dig up streets for gas connections, 3[illegible]; to occupy streets for building purposes, 135; for removal of buildings, 20; for improving streets, [illegible]; 1[illegible]5 notices to repair streets and sidewalks have been served on property owners with very good effect, although the practice has been almost unanimously continued by the recipients of such notices, and I have been obliged in many cases to cause their enforcements by prosecution in the police court, a very disagreeable duty from the fact of having to cause the arrest of some of the most respectable and otherwise law abiding citizens. I am of the opinion that a method could be inaugurated whereby more satisfactory results could be obtained than is possible under the present one.

For the purpose of drawing your attention more directly to this matter, I will suggest that an ordinance be passed that will empower the city to make all necessary repairs to streets, sidewalks, bridges, etc., and pay for the same out of a fund for the purpose, raised by general taxation, or else cause the property owner to pay for such repairs by placing a lien on the property to the amount of the cost of the work with the cost of collection added. Such an ordinance will, in my judgment, be productive of more good to the people in general than one which bears questionable validity, as is the case with the one now in operation.

I cannot see how a stringent and effective law upon this subject can work injury to any one, while the benefits to be derived are numerous. The fear of its enforcement will, in all probability, render its operation unnecessary, as more care will be displayed by owners toward the condition of the streets adjacent to their property.

The sum of $2263 61 has been expended during the year by this department in making repairs to streets, bridges, parks, etc., that come under my immediate supervision, and I can assure you that not one item included therein was unnecessarily applied, but on the contrary, more money could be used with good effect were it available for the purpose.

This expenditure was consumed almost entirely in the purchase of material, consisting of lumber, nails, sand, rock, etc., that was used; the labor employed was performed by the city prisoners.

There are at present in active operation in the city about [illegible] miles of single track and two miles of double track railway, the location of which is familiar to you all. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that owing to the narrowness of our streets the construction of double tracks be prohibited, as careful observation has led me to believe that they work vast injury to the thoroughfare, inasmuch as the travel of ordinary vehicles is confined to a very limited portion of the street, the evil effects of which are apparent to the most casual observer.

In a communication to your honorable body a short time since, I referred to the baneful result arising from the practice which is allowed of macadamizing streets while the earth comprising the foundation of the work is in a plastic state. I will again, with your permission, ask that the ordinance relating to such work be so modified as to require a course of sand not less than six inches in depth between the earth and bottom course of rock. This, in my opinion, will provide for the proper absorption of the water and produce a firm bed for the reception of the upper work. In conclusion I would offer the following recommendations:

That all streets which are now and those which may hereafter be paved, either by ordinance or permit, shall be accepted and kept in repair by the city.

That a dumping place be provided for scavengers, or in lieu thereof, that some arrangement be made whereby all garbage, refuse and offal matter may be transported beyond the limits of the city.

That the city erect the improved [illegible] that will make it available for use by completing the wharf and superstructure and making it accessible for teams.

That additional improvements be made in the city park with the object of making it an attractive and permanent summer resort. More roads should be made within it, similar to the present one, so that a larger portion of it will be accessible for vehicles, and numerous foot paths should be laid out for the pedestrians.

A small outlay of money each year would eventually transform it into a most useful and ornamental piece of property, the possession of which would be both gratifying and creditable to the citizens of Portland. Respectfully submitted,

F. F. VAUGHN,
Superintendent of Streets.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

The following military notes have been collated from the Vancouver *Independent*:

Lieutenant G. P. Cotton, First artillery, has had his leave extended 21 days.

Pay day yesterday, and now the boys in blue feel compensated for two months' more time.

John B. Todd, Company I, Fourteenth infantry, insane, was sent to California to the Napa asylum the 1st inst.

Assistant Surgeon Wales is still at the post, the blockade preventing his journeying to his new post.

The storms have interfered with military telegraph lines in the department, every one of them being down to some extent.

A detachment of soldiers ordered to Fort Spokane have been to Portland and returned, but will get off on Saturday, if not before.

In the absence of eastern mails and orders, business is very dull at headquarters, but there will be a rush when communication opens again.

The military authorities contemplate the building of a telephone line from headquarters to Portland, the cable to cross the Columbia near the Lucia mills.

Lieutenant J. S. Parke, Twenty-first infantry, arrived in Portland Sunday. He went by train from Walla Walla to Bonneville, and walked in from there, 40 miles. He wanted to see his girl.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Record of Society Events of All Sorts During the Past Week

Marriage of H. F. McGinn and Miss Maggie M. Donnegan—The Parke-Brooke Wedding—Personal Notes and Comment.

PORTLAND.

Mrs. Fred Eggert is visiting friends in Albany.

Miss Addie Barlar of Salem is visiting in the city.

F. H. Laughton of Astoria returned home Friday.

Mrs. C. Lippner of this city is visiting friends at Irving.

W. Lair Hill, of The Dalles, is registered at a city hotel.

F. W. Sharp and wife are visiting friends in Los Angeles.

J. W. Cofran returned from San Francisco on the last steamer.

Mr. J. B. Bigham and wife are visiting friends in San Francisco.

Ex-Governor William A. Newell and son were in the city yesterday.

Miss Teresa Smith of Magnolia, [illegible], is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Cora Baker has been visiting friends in Salem during the week.

Miss Gertie Sparrow of Jefferson is receiving music lessons in the city.

The Taylor Street Methodist church choir is now composed of male voices.

Miss Pearl Scott of Salem is now residing on North Fourth street of this city.

Misses Jessie and Alice Samuels, of Corvallis, are visiting friends in this city.

Captain W. S. Powell of Dayton, Oregon, was registered at the Quimby Tuesday.

Captain Frank D. Baldwin of the Fifth U. S. infantry and wife are in the city.

Mr. H. B. Miller of Grants Pass visited the city for a few days during the week.

Miss Nellie Blair of Corvallis, has returned from her vacation to St. Helens Hall.

W. D. Caldwell, a merchant of Salem, was in the city on business during the week.

Mrs. L. S. Cowles left on the steamer last evening for a six weeks' visit to California.

The Aristos social club gave a pleasant bon ton party at their hall Tuesday evening.

F. I. Smith, of the Oregon Short Line, paid a flying visit to Victoria during the week.

The wife and daughter of J. H. T. Hudson have returned from a visit to The Dalles.

Captain James Hayes of Lowell, Mass., arrived by the snowbound train Wednesday.

Mrs. J. M. Buckley and daughter of Tacoma are in the city for a visit of several weeks.

Otis Sprague, superintendent of the Kalama branch, was in the city early in the week.

Mrs. H. C. Breeden returns on the incoming steamer, after a month's visit in California.

Quite a number of our society people will visit Salem during the session of the legislature.

Harry M. McCartney of Spokane Falls, has been calling upon his Portland friends during the week.

Professor A. I. Francis and wife of Victoria are visiting friends in this city, and will remain several weeks.

At a meeting of the Egalite club Monday night it was decided to hold private parties twice a month only.

Grant Holcomb and Miss Alice F. French, daughter of J. R. French of this county, were married on Sunday last.

Wednesday evening a party was given at the residence of Frank Dekum to Miss Breyman of Salem, who is visiting the family.

E. Lewis, of San Francisco, who has been visiting his son M. E. Lewis for several weeks, returned home by the last steamer.

Drs. C. A. Plummer, H. S. Gullixson, J. Wilinski, and Colonel Grayson and wife left for California on the steamer last night.

Mr. R. I. Cate and bride left on Monday's steamer for a visit to California and relatives in the east. We wish them a pleasant trip.

Mrs. Wm. G. Crocker left on last night's steamer to attend the burial of her late husband who died in San Francisco on the 6th inst.

W. D. Plants and wife of Walla Walla will remove soon to this city, where Mr. Plants intends going into business early next month.

Miss DeForest, the elocutionist of Willamette university of Salem, intends giving a concert at Y. M. C. A. hall in this city on the 19th of January.

Mack and Scott Brooke, who are attending school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, spent the holidays in Washington, as the guests of Captain John Mullan.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery introduced the new game of "Commerce" at a gathering last week. It is a game where "all hands" can participate, and was greatly enjoyed by those present.

W. K. Smith and daughter are now in Washington. They will soon leave for Mobile, Alabama, where they will be the guests of Dr. E. B. Showalter, and may be addressed there.

Henry T. Dittenhoefer, of the firm of Dittenhoefer, Haas & Co., who went east several weeks ago for the purpose of purchasing the spring stock, is registered at the Gilsey house, New York.

Captain M. C. Wilkinson and Miss Eva Wilkinson left Wednesday evening for Fort Missoula. Miss Lulu Eaton will join them at Fort Missoula in a few days, and remain several months as the guest of Miss Wilkinson. Mrs. Wilkinson and son remain at the family home in Forest Grove.

Mrs. Matthew P. Deady, who is now visiting in Washington City, will return home in February. Her son Henderson, who has been with her in New York and Washington during the past two months, has returned to his school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

About twenty-five couples attended the complimentary party given Mrs. Breyman of Salem by Miss Dekum at the latter's home on Eleventh street Wednesday evening. Dancing, games and social chat comprised the principal part of the programme, and the friendly manner in which a "good night" was spoken by those present denoted that all enjoyed the evening to its fullest extent.

Company G of the state militia intend producing the drama "Rosedale" at New Market theater during the week commencing January 19, including a matinee Saturday. The play will be further added to by a bayonet drill by the company and an exhibition by the drum corps. Mr. Grismer and wife are to assist, and a success is assured. The names of the principal participants have already appeared.

Henry F. McGinn, junior member of the law firm of Sears & McGinn, and Miss Maggie M. Donegan were married at the Catholic cathedral Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Fierens, and was a private one. After its conclusion the young couple were driven to the residence of the bride's father, where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. McGinn commence housekeeping in South Portland, and many friends wish them well in their new life.

SURPRISE PARTY

Mrs. Garland and Miss F. Snodgrass of Astoria, are in the city on a brief visit.

The young people of Taylor street church are ably assisted at their prayer meetings Sunday nights by an orchestra composed of two violins, a violin-cello, cornet, organ and piano.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Lieutenant J. S. Parke, Jr., and Miss Nellie Brooke, which will occur next Wednesday night at Trinity church. The reception takes place at her father's residence, on Seventh and Washington, at 9 P. M.

Miss Alice Clay, having reached the delightful age of eighteen on Tuesday, was tendered a pleasant surprise party on the evening of that day, at her home on Eleventh and Market streets. About fifteen couple met at the home of Miss Wiswell and went in a body to Miss Clay's residence. After a complete surprise the company enjoyed a few hours in singing and social intercourse, etc. One of the young gentlemen present played a rich joke on the young ladies and found he had "more on a string" than he could manage, but all enjoyed the evening thoroughly.

EAST PORTLAND

Max M. Meyer and Miss Carrie Sprecher were married at the groom's residence, in this city, Wednesday, by Rev. John W. Sellwood.

Henry Pape, who has been in the Coeur d'Alene mines for some time past, was one of the passengers arriving home by the snowbound train Wednesday.

A very pleasant musical entertainment was given at Neppach's hall Tuesday evening last in aid of Miss May Predall. Several of our musical people assisted and a pleasant evening was passed. Miss Predall has a sweet voice of considerable power and gave several selections.

ALBANY

Miss Maggie W[illegible] of [illegible] city, is visiting friends here.

Dr. J. D. Lee and [illegible] Holgate, of Corvallis, were in the city yesterday on business.

JUNCTION CITY

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dorris, of Astoria, who have been visiting friends in this city, left for home early in the week.

HILLSBORO.

Miss Mintie Wilcox, of Salem, who has been visiting friends here for several days, returned to her home Monday.

JACKSONVILLE

Mrs. Judge Tolman and Grant Tolman and wife have returned from their eastern trip.

McMINNVILLE

Miss F. E. Rose is able to be out of doors once more, having nearly recovered from the effects of her recent accident.

Henry Warren and wife celebrated their China wedding Monday evening, at least a pleasant party. The celebration was unintentional on their part, as the neighbors surprised them, but it was none the less enjoyable.

[illegible]

Miss Elsie Lushee has returned to school at Walla Walla.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tustin have gone to Portland, where Mrs. Tustin will remain a while. Mr. Tustin goes on to Salem to attend the legislature.

PORT TOWNSEND

Captain H. I. Beecher will remain at this city with his family.

Miss Blossom Sheehan has gone to Seattle to attend the sisters' school.

ROSEBURG

The most fashionable wedding of the season occurred at the residence of the bride's parents in Roseburg, January 3, the contracting parties being A. Mensor of Jacksonville and Miss Rose Hoover of Roseburg, daughter of Dr. G. M. Hoover. Rev. J. R. N. Bell officiated. The residence was crowded with friends and the Yankee Doodle band serenaded the happy couple and escorted them to the train, where they embarked for a wedding tour to Jacksonville.

SALEM

Miss Annie Holt of Roseburg, is visiting friends in the city.

A. J. Lockhart of Marshfield is visiting his old home for a few days.

The capital city promises to be very gay [illegible] for the next two months.

Walter Smith of [illegible] attendance on the legislative meeting.

Isaac Korn has gone to Seattle for a fortnight's trip. Rumor says he will not return alone.

A pleasant party was held last Saturday evening by Miss Frankie Jones, at her home on Gaity Hill.

Miss A. R. Lyse of Portland will give a reading at the Presbyterian church here next Wednesday evening.

James M. Forsythe and Miss Jennie Starkey were married on Sunday last, at the residence of Jonathan Stager.

During the legislative session, Mrs. Governor Moody will give a series of fortnightly receptions at her residence.

SEATTLE

Miss Gertie Kauski has gone to San Francisco.

J. R. McDonald left Monday for the east, to remain six weeks.

Mrs. W. F. Prosser and son were expected to arrive home last evening.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor, who has been suffering from illness several weeks, has nearly recovered.

Captain W. R. Ballard and family, who have been visiting in California for some time past, are at home once more.

Miss Nellie Parkinson assisted Louise Humphrey Smith Thursday evening at the latter's entertainment at the university.

The marriage of Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Korn, to Fred Bories, is announced to take place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Washington, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, this afternoon at [illegible] P. M.

SPOKANE FALLS.

John W. Young and family have gone to Chewelah, where Mr. Young has established a new paper.

TACOMA

Miss Rosa Shannon of Los Angeles, the well known teacher of elocution, is visiting in this city.

VANCOUVER

Mr. and Mrs. Darling of Portland are visiting friends here.

Harry Wall has gone to Ottawa, Canada, for a several months visit.

Miss Fannie Troup has been confined to the house for several days by illness.

VICTORIA

Alex. Dunsmuir and Miss Edith Dunsmuir sailed for San Francisco on the last steamer.

James Laidlaw and wife of New Westminster have been visiting friends in this city during the week.

Mrs. Robert J. Stevens, wife of the United States consul, and daughter, have returned from a visit to Seattle.

Mrs. Purington, wife of Captain Purington, of the ship Corsica, left for the east via San Francisco, Saturday last, accompanied by her daughter.

N. Shakespeare, George Cowan and James Reid, all members of the Canadian parliament, have left for Ottawa during the week. Mr. Reid is accompanied by his wife.

WALLA WALLA

A very pleasant party was held at the residence of M. C. Moore on Tuesday evening. A large number of the fashionable people of the city and the officers of Fort Walla Walla and their wives were present.

WHATCOM

Frank Northrup has gone to Honolulu to remain a year.

Miss Mamie and Ada Lysle of Cincinnati are visiting Miss Lottie Roeder of this city.

Miss Hattie Kellogg of Bellingham, who has been spending the holiday season at home, has returned to the university at Seattle.

Miss Gladis Austin has been home for a week or two, enjoying the school vacation. She will graduate in June from the territorial university.

THE TAX LAWS

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Jan. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your article of the 6th inst., entitled "Mortgages and Mustard," you made a happy comparison and hit the nail on the head.

In some particulars, however, the article is misleading. For instance, you say "The Portland banks closed their vaults against the interior or bankers because of the passage of the mortgage tax law and thus refused to respond to the wants of the farmer." The fact is apparent to every business man that without the use of foreign capital, that is, capital from abroad, the money market would be as tight as it is now, even if we had no mortgage tax law. All new agricultural countries while in a state of development must have money from abroad, because the local capital is inadequate to their business wants.

The reason why the mortgage tax law has been so disastrous to business throughout our state is found in the fact that all capital that was owned abroad has been withdrawn as fast as it could be collected, and no more can be induced to come so long as this law remains on the statute books. If the legislature that passed that law had abolished that relic of the dark ages—the usury law—and so amended the assessment laws that the rich could not by their indebtedness evade paying their just taxes we would now have plenty of money to meet all our wants and at a little higher interest.

The idea which your article conveys, namely, that our local banks have money in plenty locked up within their vaults, is an erroneous one. They are drained to the very dregs to sustain our commercial business. That they would let their money lie idle for two years, simply to avoid paying the taxes, is a proposition too absurd to be entertained. Having been a borrower for many years past, I have no particular friendliness for money sharks, but in a discussion of this important subject just now while we are waiting with eager impatience for the legislature to convene and remedy this evil, the facts, as they exist, should be stated.

You lay the blame of this law upon the "cow counties." Now, did not all the delegates from Multnomah county vote for the passage of this law, and are they not equally to blame? But perhaps you think it safer to blame men at a distance than to quarrel with those whom you help to elect. If this law is not repealed by the coming legislature, not only will the rural gentry have to "go west," but the bankers and newspaper men of Portland as well.

If there is any reason why a proposition to repeal this law should not come from Portland, it is because every citizen of the state knows that we of this county are governed by a ring rule, and delegates from such a community are not very highly respected in the Oregon legislature. From one who favors exempting all manufacturing enterprises within our state from taxation for twenty years.

K.

[illegible] Japan [illegible] organization of [illegible] Christians. A new church is going up and the members pay more than half the expense. [illegible] religion that the priests have a new plot on their cards against Christianity. To frighten people off from the Christians the priests have circulated the rumor that the Christians have infectious diseases and that they can look into people's hearts.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

News of General Interest to those who have "Ridden the Goat."

Elections and Installations—Progress of the Various Orders in the Northwest—Personal Notes, Etc.

Knights of Pythias

The Ashland lodge has forty members.

The brethren in Salem will give a grand ball February 19th.

The knights in Tacoma have rented Masonic hall for their meetings.

A petition signed by twenty five persons has been sent to the grand lodge asking for a charter for a new lodge in Pendleton.

Central Lodge No. 18 [illegible] installed the following officers Wednesday evening: J. A. Donald, C. C.; [illegible] Grant, V. C.; C. H. Hill, Prel.; A. A. Burton, M. at A.; W. H. H. Watkins, K. of R. and S.; [illegible] Moores, M. of F.; [illegible] Houston, M. of E.; J. A. Hoffman, trustee.

Tuesday evening the following officers of Castle Lodge No. 11 of this city were installed by Louis Robertson, D. D. G. C.: [illegible] Cohen, C. C.; O. I. Clay, V. C.; Wm. M. Brooke, P.; J. J. Miller, K. of R. and S.; [illegible] M. of F.; [illegible] M. of E.; [illegible] M. at A.; Russell, R. [illegible]; W. B. Fogg, A. G.; J. B. Eckwich.

The newly elected officers of Phalanx lodge No. 14, of East Portland, were regularly installed into office Tuesday evening by District Deputy Henry Meyer, assisted by Past Chancellors Halsted of Mystic lodge, Byers of Calanthe lodge, and F. J. Matlock of Phalanx. After the ceremonies were over, an hour was spent in social converse.

The following officers of Myrtle Lodge No. 14, [illegible] were duly installed by D. D. G. C. [illegible] Howard, [illegible] M. of A.; Wm. Markham, [illegible] A. Graves, O. G.; F. W. Hadley, trustee; J. M. Grimmer, F. A. Graves and H. Brook.

Wednesday evening the officers of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, were installed by D. D. G. C. F. E. Long: [illegible] Jewelling, C. C.; J. G. Hoard, V. C.; [illegible] P.; J. M. Payne, M. at A.; W. Fuller, K. of R. and S.; J. Connor, M. of F.; [illegible] M. of E.; H. R. Long, I. G.; [illegible] O. G.; Trustees, [illegible] and A. F. Jewelling. [illegible] installation, F. E. Long.

All state lodges of knights of Pythias installed officers on the first meeting nights of this month. Excelsior and Castle, of this city, after installation enjoyed suppers furnished by [illegible]. Phalanx, of East Portland, expect soon to give a public social. All city lodges report having taken in new members during the past term, and show a healthy financial condition. They have been called upon to furnish relief to a fair extent only, and report but few deaths.

The officers elected by [illegible] City lodge, Knights of Pythias, were installed [illegible] evening as follows: H. Haggerman, C. C.; T. D. Brown, V. C.; Frank W. Lloyd, prelate; W. G. Randall, master of exchequer; J. P. Mecler, master of finance; C. H. Brewster, K. of R. and S.; J. C. Humes, M. at A.; F. A. Garbutt, I. G.; C. Cowder, O. G. After the installation Mr. Bayliss, retiring chancellor commander, was presented on behalf of the members of the lodge with a gold chain and charm in the shape of a badge of the order.

G. A. R.

The following officers of [illegible] post No. 3, Portland, were installed Tuesday evening, January 6, by Past Post Commander F. K. Arnold: [illegible] James P. Shaw, S. V. C.; H. M. McMaster, J. V. C.; J. C. Miller, surgeon; Theo. Turner, chaplain; H. H. Northrup, Q. M.; Wm. T. Atwood, adjutant; J. W. Christopher, O. D.; H. E. Bosch, O. G.; W. J. Shipley.

The following officers of Lincoln post No. [illegible] of Portland were installed Thursday evening, January [illegible], by [illegible] Department Commander [illegible]: F. Conklin, P. C.; D. C. Lounsbury, S. V. C.; J. H. Reynolds, J. V. C.; J. H. Heinle, surgeon; G. H. Spangmill, chaplain; D. Cavanaugh, Q. M.; R. J. Fooling, adjutant; J. G. Davidson, O. D.; C. E. Dubois, O. G.; Thos. Hawks.

The following officers of Sumner Post No. 12, of East Portland, were installed Thursday evening, January 8, by S. V. Department Commander H. Lamb: P. C., E. Martin; S. V. C., T. Smith; J. V. C., N. L. Smith; surgeon, W. W. Royal; chaplain, D. D. Neer; O. D., William McFarland; Q. M., G. J. Ross; adjutant, J. F. Mayo; O. G., Charles Ganier.

The following officers of Geo. Wright post No. 1 of Portland were installed Friday evening, January 2, by Past Post Commander Geo. C. Sears: P. C., M. J. Morse; S. V. C., Z. T. Wright; J. V. C., E. Clarke; surgeon, J. M. Gorman; chaplain, C. L. Fay; Q. M., H. Snieff; adjutant, C. S. Foss; O. D., I. B. Strager; O. G., Jas. Wray; S. M., J. I. Whiting; 2 M. S., J. Worrick.

J. W. Geary Woman's Relief Corps No. 4 was instituted at Eugene City, January 7, Mrs. Ida M. Babcock department president, Mrs. M. Fry president and Miss Stella Row and secretary. In the evening at Rinehart's hall the officers of J. W. Geary Post No. 7 were installed by Department Commander Babcock and the officers of the relief corps by Department President Mrs. Babcock. After the installation a rousing camp fire was held with addresses by Department Commander Babcock, Professor Lambert, Professor Condon, Colonel Fry, Post Commander J. M. Shelly and Mrs. Babcock. A bountiful supper was provided by the ladies, which was enjoyed by about 400 people.

Saturday evening, January 3, past post commander, O. Summers, with a large squad of comrades from Geo. Wright and Garfield posts of this city visited Phil Kearney post, No. 25 of Albina, and publicly installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Post commander, C. H. Hill; S. V. C., E. E. Brand; J. V. C., J. Thomas; adjutant, B. Leslies; quartermaster, L. Benedict; chaplain, John Hess; officer of the day, J. Hoag; officer of the guard, C. Culberson; surgeon, L. C. Wiltermood. A splendid programme was prepared and carried out with credit to this young post. Music was served by a select quartet and army yarns were spun by comrades Lamb, Wilson, Caukin and Summers, as well as welcome addresses by comrades Bayes and Hill.

A. O. U. W.

Industry Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W., celebrated its sixth anniversary on January 5th, at which time the officers of the lodge, with those of Multnomah Lodge, No. 48, were installed, and G. M. W. T. B. Handley, assisted by P. G. M. W. John A. Child and G. D. D., A. W. Withrell, were the installing officers. After the installation the G. M. W. and P. G. M. W. and several others favored the lodge with some stirring speeches. Brooklyn Lodge, No. 17, which was to have been installed with Industry and Multnomah, could not cross the river on account of driftwood. Refreshments were then served, and social chat and singing indulged in. About 150 members of the different lodges were present, and all voted it one of the most pleasant reunions of the season, and one bound to bear good fruits. Resolutions of thanks to the P. G. M. W., John A. Child and G. M. W. T. B. Handley, were offered and passed by the lodges.

The officers installed were: P. M. W., Jas. Lounachan; M. W., Wm. Koehler; F., Wm. Gardner; O., E. J. Richard; recorder, C. K. Stevens; financier, L. Reed; receiver, W. G. Jenne; G., J. S. Kucher; I. W., A. G. Haynor; O. W., W. H. Springer; trustees, James Loynachan and H. D. Ramsdell.

Chosen Friends

Willamette Council No. 1 has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: P. C., A. S. Gross; C. C., H. M. Buss; V. C., Mrs. Carrie Dalton; secretary, F. C. Middleton; financier, R. H. Dalton; prelate, Mrs. S. Lindsey; treasurer, C. Campbell; M., Geo. A. Pleasance; W., Mrs. A. Pleasance; G., I. Carstensen; S., W. Jenne; trustees, Z. T. Wright, N. S. Pierce, Geo. A. Pleasance.

On Thursday evening, January 8, the following officers were elected by Advance Council, No. 7, O. C. F., to be installed on January 15: P. C., F. H. Johnston; C. C., Felix Martin; V. C., S. C. Day; secretary, C. K. Stevens; treasurer, J. M. F. Browne, M. D.; marshal, Mrs. Margaret C. Jones; prelate, Mrs. H. E. Johnston; warden, Louis Goldberg; G. and sentry, Michael Fisher; medical examiner, J. M. F. Browne, M. D.; trustee, Michael Fisher. The council is in good condition and members are coming in rapidly.

I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows' ball at Tacoma last week netted $88.

The fraternity in New Hampshire are going to establish an Odd Fellows' home.

The first Swedish lodge of Odd Fellows was recently instituted at Malmo and named "Scania."

The following officers-elect of Spokane lodge, No. 17, of Spokane Falls, were installed: N. G., Frank Ziegler; V. G., George Holloway; R. S., J. W. Binkley; P. S., H. L. Reeves; treasurer, J. B. Krembuhl; trustees, J. W. Binkley, B. F. Shaner and E. N. Cory.

The following officers of Minerva lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., were installed by C. C. G. M. H. Clausenius, on the evening of January 8: M. Miller, N. G.; L. Strache, V. G.; H. Clausenius, secretary; J. S. Keller, treasurer; A. Wachter, W.; B. Gaken, C.; G. B. Henry, G.; C. Hofstetter, R. S. N. G.; J. Beier, L. S. N. G.; L. Wilhelm, R. S. V. G.; J. A. [illegible], L. S. V. G.; J. Bugdahl, R. S. S.; H. Trenkman, L. S. S.; M. Kirstand, J. G. Gruner, H. J. Scherler, trustees.

Mattie A. Bridge, the distinguished Odd Fellows lecturer, will speak in McMinnville Thursday, the 15th inst., on "The Necessity and Mission of Odd Fellowship." She has many invitations to deliver the same lecture, and will begin her work in the valley at Salem.

Last evening the following officers of Hassalo Lodge No. 15, of Portland, were installed by D. D. G. M. J. T. Stewart: N. G., Robert J. Stewart; secretary, Wm. J. Shipley; treasurer, [illegible] Cummings; warden, John S. Kichner; C., [illegible] Carlson; conductor, Alfred Vosper; I. G., [illegible] Campbell; R. S. N. G., George Hartness; L. S. N. G., Alfred S[illegible]; R. S. V. G., J. N. Patton; L. S. V. G., H. M. Wilson.

The following officers were installed in Multnomah lodge by D. D. G. M. J. T. Stewart on Tuesday evening, January 6: P. D. M., [illegible] Cummings; D. M., M. Oswald; D. D. M., Almon Smith; secretary, Horace Smith; treasurer, J. Sorensen; first assistant, George Harness; second assistant, [illegible]; third assistant, A. Magoon; fourth assistant, [illegible]; warden, William Bennett; conductor, M. Miller; [illegible] G., R. J. Stewart; [illegible]

The following officers of Samaritan Lodge No. 2 of Portland were installed Wednesday evening, January 7, by D. D. G. M. J. T. Stewart, for the ensuing term: N. G., H. C. Boyd; V. G., A. J. Magoon; secretary, W. R. Hathaway; treasurer, Isaac [illegible]; warden, James Morris; conductor, J. M. Black; R. S. N. G., Almon Smith; L. S. N. G., J. Peterson; R. S. V. G., S. B. Rippin; L. S. V. G., J. A. Alborn; R. S. S., W. H. [illegible]; L. S. S., John Rohvor.

On Monday night District Deputy Stewart of East Portland visited Progress lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., and installed the following officers, viz.: N. G., D. S. Roland; V. G., J. G. Chapman; secretary, C. W. Fowler; treasurer, J. H. Smith; R. S. N. G., W. C. McKenzie; L. S. N. G., C. A. Vollum; R. S. V. G., H. M. Riess; L. S. V. G., J. C. Bayer; warden, Henry Jacobs; conductor, John Irving; I. G., J. T. Moore; O. G., B. Henry; R. S. S., B. B. [illegible]; L. S. S., Ott Fier.

Masonic

The new Masonic temple at Helena, Montana, cost $[illegible].

Tacoma Masons will give a grand ball the last of this month.

Washington territory has forty nine lodges and 1681 members.

Mr. Steele, the supreme lecturer of the Royal Templars, has instituted a council in Nanaimo with fifteen charter members.

The following officers of Victoria Columbia Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., were installed by P. M. Bro. James Millar on Monday evening last: J. Salmon, W. M.; D. Cartmel, S. W.; W. W. Percival, J. W.; H. L. Jones, treasurer; [illegible], secretary; R. B. [illegible], S. D.; M. Salmon, J. D.; A. F. Hockway, organist; R. B. [illegible]; J. G. W. Trickey, tyler; [illegible] McKenzie, [illegible] secretary of Ashlar lodge, Nanaimo, is immediate past master.

A. O. U. W.

Sterling lodge No. [illegible], organized last July, now has a membership of twenty four. It is located in South Portland, and is next to the youngest lodge in the state.

[illegible] and Multnomah are having a friendly competition for the sixth place in the list for numerical strength. November 1, 1884, the [illegible] record gave Multnomah 140 members. [illegible]

[illegible] G. M. W. A. W. Witherell installed Tuesday evening the following officers of [illegible] lodge No. [illegible]: M. W., G. W. Cummings; [illegible] W. Depenning, foreman; J. [illegible] Smith, overseer; Henry Brown, recorder; S. A. Mereland, financier; F. W. Robinson, receiver; [illegible] Thomas, guide; J. Becker, inside watchman; H. S. [illegible], outside watchman.

A. O. Foresters

The knights of Sherwood is a military [illegible] of the A. O. F. [illegible] Columbia [illegible] of this city [illegible] members, and is steadily gaining.

Courts Mount Hood and Multnomah A. O. F. have decided to join forces and will be amalgamated Monday evening with appropriate services, new officers being installed at the same time. The name Court Mount Hood No. 6465 will be retained, and the membership being about 100, it will be one of the strongest courts on this coast.

Temperance

Lopez Island, W. T., has organized a Good Templars lodge, with twenty two charter members.

The Good Templars are [illegible] all parts of Sweden [illegible] the emblem of the order are [illegible] streets everywhere.

Miscellaneous

The Knights of Honor [illegible] of Louisville has decided to d[illegible] membership having dwindled to less [illegible]bers.

Monday Seattle Typographical union No. 202, installed the following officers for the ensuing six months: [illegible] F. H. Dempsey, vice president; [illegible] Jr., recording secretary; Henry [illegible] secretary treasurer; J. L. Wadleigh, board of directors; [illegible] sergeant-at-arms.

Oregon lodge No. [illegible], I. O. O. [illegible] following officers: D. Sohs [illegible] Grand lodge No. 1, officiating: Julius E. Levy, vice president; [illegible] recording secretary, William Wo[illegible]; H. Friendly, treasurer; M. Rose, S. Mitchell, trustees; Ed. Kahn, [illegible] and H. Wolf.

The Portland Hibernian Ben[illegible] at its annual meeting re-elected officers for the ensuing year: P[illegible] as Kearney, vice president; Jam[illegible] retary; W. J. Kelly, assistant se[illegible]; [illegible]ullough, treasurer; Frank G[illegible] committee; P. J. Kennedy, E[illegible] Murray, color bearers; James T[illegible] William Carroll.

Astoria Council No. 996, Ameri[illegible] Honor, held their annual mee[illegible] evening and elected the following: [illegible] Worsley, P. C.; J. C. Trullinger, [illegible] Sherman, V. C.; I. A. Fisher, [illegible] B. V. Monteith, S.; G. A[illegible]; Mrs. H. Trullinger, collector; [illegible] chaplain, M. Wise; sentinel, J. Ki[illegible].

At the annual election of Fathe[illegible] A. B. society the following officers: President, Jos. R. Wiley; vice pres[illegible] J. Gillas, recording secretary; W. S[illegible] cial secretary, John J. O'Neil; treas[illegible] Campion, librarian; Denis Flynn, [illegible]ick Cosgrove, sergeant-at-arms; [illegible]coran, board of trustees; Patrick G[illegible] McHale and James Franey.

The following members of St. M[illegible] Catholic Knights of America, [illegible] as officers for the ensuing term: Pre[illegible] Morgan; vice president, David M[illegible]; recording and financial secretary, [illegible] Malarkey; treasurer, George H. Sp[illegible]; spiritual director, Rev. B. Orth [illegible] year, J. J. Murphy; trustee two ye[illegible] [illegible]mpbell, trustee, three years; Jos[illegible] sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Duffy [illegible] Conley.

Garrett on Lincoln and Grant

[illegible] Garrett [illegible] was in the private log[illegible] of Minister Morton at the grand opera in Paris. He was accompanied by Mr. and Miss Garrett and was in an excellent reminiscent humor. [illegible] number he told me he was present when Andrew Johnson proposed the peremptory arrest of Generals Robert E. Lee, J. E. Johnston and other Confederate leaders. He spoke of the way in which General Grant indignantly refused to be a party to such a proceeding. He said it was the only time he had ever seen Grant's equanimity disturbed, that he was literally ablaze with anger, and that he informed Mr. Johnson that any attempt to interfere with the status of these southern generals as arranged by him would cause his instant resignation as general in chief of the army.

Mr. Garrett said that General Grant paid a high compliment to the ability, honor and bravery of Generals Lee and Johnston and their armies, and said that he would not be made a party to humiliate them or break faith with them. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the field of Antietam on the day after the battle. He had said that Mr. Lincoln visited the wounded of both armies in the improvised hospitals and he would never forget a scene that occurred between him and a young soldier from North Carolina whose wound was pronounced mortal by the physician accompanying the party. Mr. Lincoln put his arm under the neck of the poor boy and talked with him of his mother and sisters at home until Mr. Garrett [illegible] the tears welled up from his great heart and fell upon the wondering face of the dying confederate.—[Gath, in N. Y. Tribune.

There is now $13,984,134 deposited in the Postoffice Savings bank of Canada, an increase of $1,500,000 over last year, and the largest amount since the establishment of the bank.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

Some of the Late Productions of our Publishing Houses

A Few Volumes of Interest to Young People—Personal Notes of Literary Characters—The Magazines.

[illegible] By [illegible] Irving, Estes & Lauriat, Boston; [illegible] by W. B. Ayer & Co.

A pleasant little story for girls, the first six [illegible] profusely illustrated [illegible] volume. It is of course a love story, and the various incidents that would naturally [illegible] the lives of half a dozen bright girls during several years are neatly told by the author. It is one of [illegible] books that may [illegible] home with perfect confidence.

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN ACADIA. By Hezekiah Butterworth; Estes & Lauriat, Boston; for sale by W. B. Ayer & Co.

This volume is the sixth of the well known Zigzag series of books edited by Hezekiah Butterworth. In many respects these are the most valuable of any of the numerous class of books devoted to the instruction of children in history and geography. They are compiled and edited by a gentleman of literary taste, and through each volume is interwoven a number of biographical sketches, scraps of poetry appropriate to the subject, and interesting legends taken from the folklore of the people to whom the reader is introduced. The present volume takes the young people into the land of Acadia, the home of Longfellow's Evangeline, and introduces a people whose quaint habits [illegible] preserve to this day with little changes from that when the earliest colonists came from France. From Nova Scotia through Quebec and Montreal, the children proceed on to Toronto, gaining a great amount of valuable knowledge of the habits and history of the people along the route. Much may be learned by old, as well as young, from many of these volumes. The illustrations are many of them very good.

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN SOUTH AMERICA. By Lizzie W. Champney; Estes and Lauriat, Boston; for sale by W. B. Ayer & Co.

Like the previous volume, this is a story for young people highly flavored with interesting sketches of scenery and personal matters appertaining to the lands visited. The three girls are carried in this volume through Brazil by the Amazon river and across the Andes to the Pacific coast. Here they turn north and continue their journey through Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. [illegible] Their journey is replete with [illegible] considerable natural history [illegible] the volume. The illust[illegible] only sketches.

[illegible] LIBRARIANS

A few days ago a reader asked me at the library for "Forbes' History of the United States Navy," and on my suggesting that possibly he meant "Little's History of Steam Navigation," recollected that that was the title. The other day a professor from an out-of-town college inquired for the [illegible] works of Parnassus in [illegible] volumes, costing $400. He had never seen the books, but an architect had described them to him and he had searched for them in vain for two years. By a little bibliographical legerdemain I found that he meant the works of Piranesi.

If this thing keeps on much longer I will [illegible] of library [illegible] reading. Even that, I suspect, I fear, will fail in some cases, as I had all summer, when a student had forgotten the author of a book he wanted, could not recall its title, and had no idea of its subject.

How books are asked for:

"I want a—something historic." She wanted Barthet's 'French Historic [illegible].'

"I want a nice book."

"Please send [illegible] two of Dumas's novels he has never read."

[illegible] want a commentary by a bishop. [illegible] his name.

[illegible] book I saw here nine years ago. [illegible] don't recollect the title [illegible] I want [illegible] marked [illegible] passage in the last [illegible] which I should remember if I saw it.

[illegible]

RECENT BOOK SALES

[illegible] present decade will be known as the era of the sale of great libraries. The Beckford, the [illegible]um and the Ashburnham have come to the hammer, and now the sale of the Syston [illegible]brary, formed by Sir John Hayford Thorold, is over. The books are mostly in superb [illegible] by Le Gascon, Padeloup, Derome, Payne, Lewis and other first-class workmen. The books themselves are in a great [illegible] of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries [illegible] are the rarer products of the early [illegible] and xylographic arts. There are [illegible] and Elzevirs, a series of them; there is [illegible] bible; there is the first dated bible on vellum, and a great many other valuable dated books; there is the Monte Sancto, the first work published with engraving[illegible], a Josephus de la Bataille Judaique, [illegible] on vellum in 1492, with beautiful miniatures in gold and colors, the first four Shakespeare [illegible] Ximenez polyglot, and specimens in [illegible] from the libraries [illegible] collectors [illegible] Maioli, Theeanus, [illegible] de Navarre, etc. [illegible] make the mouth [illegible] purse seem to [illegible] no means so emp[illegible]

[illegible]DED TO THE PU[illegible]

[illegible] following new books [illegible] to the Library [illegible] the week: [illegible] Statesman, [illegible] Men [illegible] Oliver [illegible] [illegible] Tales [illegible] A Nov[illegible] [illegible] Wife and Mother [illegible] Whitaker's Almanac.

LITERARY NOTES

Cardinal Manning [illegible] life of St. Vincent de Paul.

Edwin Arnold's new volume of poems is entitled "The Secret of Death."

The magnificent stock of books belonging to the bankrupt importer, J. W. Bouton, of New York, is being sold at private assignees' sale.

Justice Woods, of the United States supreme court, is an enthusiastic book collector, his taste running toward fine editions of historical works.

Mrs. Oliphant's novel "Madam," has been published by Harper & Bros. in a neat little 12mo. volume of handy size, for sale by W. B. Ayer & Co.

John Burroughs, whose name is familiar to every lover of nature, is the subject of a paper in the January number of the *Outing*, from the pen of Mr. Henry Litchfield West.

An American edition of the *Quiver*, an illustrated monthly magazine for Sunday and general reading, has been established by Cassell & Co., New York, the first number having been issued in December.

The November number of the *Century Magazine* has been reprinted four times. Of the February number, which is to contain General Grant's paper on Shiloh, there will be an edition of 175,000 copies.

Dr. Baird's "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America," which was announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. for publication before the holidays, will necessarily be delayed until the early part of the present year.

What is believed to be the rarest of all Thackeray's published writings, The Second Funeral of Napoleon, in Three Letters to Miss Smith of London, and the Chronicle of the Drum (1841), was lately sold by auction in London for £7.

"The Lost City, or the Boy Explorers in Central Asia," is the title of one of the numerous books for boys issued from the press of Harper & Bros. Much information may be derived from nearly all of them, and this one is no exception.

The January *Atlantic*, in its three serials by Mrs. Oliphant, Charles Egbert Craddock, and Mrs. Sarah Orne Jewett, and the initial number of Dr. Holmes' series of papers, presents as notable a number as can be found among the January magazines.

The number of aspiring authors anxious to dispose of their literary wares to any new magazine may be perhaps best estimated by the announcement that not less than 114 manuscripts were received by the new *Brooklyn Magazine* during the first week of its existence.

Professor Leopold Von Ranke, the German historian, who has just completed his 89th year, [illegible] our own Bancroft, is in full possession of his mental and physical vigor, and works daily [illegible] the completion of his final volume, hoping then to lay down his pen and play a few years.

Hon. J. S. Coffin, one of the railroad commissioners of Iowa, discusses in *The Current* [illegible] the true policy of the railroads as relating to the transportation of cheap [illegible]. He gives the railroads some important advice and as their friend, sounds a note of warning.

St. Nicholas, for January, affords a specially happy and acceptable greeting to the young folks. Various animals are made the special feature in illustrations, which never fail to secure the attention of the younger class of readers. The number has also interesting stories and other reading in good variety.

Ahmed Jevdet Pasha has just brought out at Constantinople the second volume of his history of Turkey, on which he has been engaged for the last quarter of a century. He was among the first of the Ulema to acquire European languages, his express purpose in doing so having been the preparation of this work.

The public letters of John Bright are announced by Sampson Low & Co., London. Mr. H. J. Leech has prepared the volume for publication, but Mr. Bright has revised it. It includes not only Mr. Bright's political letters, but his letters on other topics, such as the Tichborne trial, funeral reform, and extempore speaking.

In remarkable scope, great variety, extraordinary interest and permanent value, the contributions secured for the Christmas number of *Harper's* undoubtedly surpass the previous achievements of any periodical. They comprise papers upon nearly every known aspect and phase of the Christmas tide in all portions of the civilized globe, and the contributions are from between thirty and forty of the most eminent writers of the United States, Canada and Europe.

The Christmas number of Harper's *Young People* contained a supplement and an unusual amount of interesting reading, accompanied with well executed illustrations. No better selection by way of a remembrance at the holiday season of the year, or as an investment for the younger members of the house, can be made than [illegible] subscribe for some good juvenile periodical which shall make its weekly or monthly visits throughout the year and aid in cultivating a literary taste.

A letter purporting to give a description by an eye witness of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots will be published soon. It has been found in the manuscript book among the papers of Lord Elliock, the judge, who died in 1793. The book is all written in one hand, apparently in the first half of the eighteenth century, and the account of the execution is a copy of a letter sent by special desire. Lord Elliock's father managed the affairs of the duke of Perth and of other families devoted to the Stuart cause, and it is conjectured that the document is a copy of a letter written by a member of one of these families.

The opening article of the January number of the *Magazine of Art* is a second paper on the "New Forest," by Mrs. Fawcett, which was on the press at the time of her lamented husband's death. A. W. Henley's illustrations to this article are characteristic and graceful. Madame A. Wallace-Dunlop begins a series of practical papers on "Some Oriental Brass Work," illustrated with some excellent examples of the art she describes. Numerous topics are presented, including "Romance of Art," "Early Sculptured Stones in England," "Profiles from the French Renaissance," etc. Cassell & Co., New York.

An injunction has been granted by Judge Charles H. Truax, superior court of the city of New York, restraining and enjoining Messrs. M. B. Polland and Charles Moss from "publishing, issuing, circulating or selling an edition of Dante's Inferno, translated by Cary, illustrated by Gustave Dore, which from size, form, color and illustrations upon the cover, size, color and form of case in which the same are offered for sale, arrangement of text and notes upon pages, and of illustrations, shall tend to mislead the public into the belief that in purchasing the defendant's book they are getting the said book as published by the plaintiffs (Cassell & Co., limited, 739 and 741 Broadway, New York.)"

Mr. Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," after examining Mr. Vedder's illustrations to Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," at the bookstore of Mr. Quaritch, sent to that famous bookseller the following note: "I am grateful to you for the opportunity of inspecting the beautiful book. Thus would every poet like to [illegible] in the arms of a noble and sympathetic [illegible]

[illegible] his [illegible] young man in business, for the enormous sum—£500. He had no commission for it, but offered it at the same price to the Earl of Crawford. The Earl (who had left a commission of £500 for the book) accepted Mr. Quaritch's offer and was always after a good patron of his. "The present copy," Mr. Quaritch went on to say, "I have also bought for my stock, and it is purely a speculation of my own. I do not expect to keep it long." Mr. Perkins' copy on vellum cost £500, and that on paper £200. The former sold for £3,[illegible], Mr. Quaritch securing the paper copy for £[illegible]. This, from a bookseller's point of view, is worth more money than the vellum copy, from the fact that two of the five copies are on paper, the remainder being on vellum.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DEADY J.
SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1885.

U. S. vs. John Friell—Information for selling liquor to Indians; plea of guilty, fined $10.

U. S. vs. Chas. Mullier—Same, same.

U. S. vs. Wm. Ferguson—Same, same.

U. S. vs. Costello—Same, same.

U. S. vs. Charles Davidson—Sending indecent matter through the mail; plea of guilty; fined $100.

U. S. vs. Barnhart and Anderson—Witnesses to recognize in the sum of $50 for appearance on trial.

Accounts of Fred Page Tustin, commissioner, approved.

Marshal's accounts same.

Adjourned till Tuesday, January 13, 1885.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

Ah Fook—Keeping an opium house, fined $50.

Eugenia Gerrie—Drunk and disorderly, forfeited bail.

James McGowan—Same; fined $10.

Mike Reardon—Same, forfeited bail.

John Payne—Same; same.

Pat O'Connor—Same; same.

Joseph Mullen—Same; 40 days.

Tom Day—Same, fined $10.

John Payne—Same; same.

Dan Gallagher—Same, taken under advisement.

Ah Hee—Residing in a bawdy house; dismissed.

Loon Gow alias Ah Sam—Same, fined $10.

George Coledge—Trespass, continued to Jan. 12.

Dennis Rourk—Larceny, continued to Jan. 12.

James Marshall—Same, same.

Tom Day—Same, continued to Jan. 12.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT.

John G. Durner, an insolvent debtor—Assignee to give creditors notice of filing accounts.

Grand jury return nine indictments.

State vs. Wm. E. Morris, F. Lewis, Henry Murray, Jesse McDonald, M. Reardon, D. C. McKenzie, Ah Grow and Ah Fung—Not a true bill in each case.

COUNTY COURT.

Guardianship of J. P. Stenger, an insane man—Otto Roenecke, guardian, discharged.

The Oregonia

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS

l the Chronicle of the Drum (1811)
ld by auction in London for £7

City, or the Boy Explorers in Cen-
s the title of one of the numerous
ys issued from the press of Harper
ch information may be derived
all of them, and this one is no ex-

ry *Atlantic*, in its three serials by
nt, Charles Egbert Craddock, and
rne Jewett, and the initial number
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rst week of its existence.

Leopold Von Ranke, the German
ho has just completed his 89th year,
n Bancroft, is in full possession of
nd physical vigor, and works daily
pletion of his final volume, hoping
own his pen and play a few years.

Coffin, one of the railroad com-
f Iowa, discusses in *The Current* of
7th the true policy of the railroads
to the transportation of cheap
gives the railroads some important
as their friend, sounds a note of

s, for January, affords a specially
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express purpose in doing so having
paration of this work.

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rs on other topics, such as the Tich-
funeral reform, and extempore

able scope, great variety, extraor-
est and permanent value, the con-
cured for the Christmas number of
undoubtedly surpass the previous
ts of any periodical. They comprise
nearly every known aspect and
Christmas tide in all portions of
globe, and the contributions are
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shall make its weekly or monthly
hout the year and aid in cultivating
ste

urporting to give a description by an
of the execution of Mary Queen of
be published soon. It has been
manuscript book among the papers
ock, the judge, who died in 1793,
all written in one hand, apparently
alf of the eighteenth century, and
of the execution is a copy of a letter
cial desire. Lord Eliock's father
e affairs of the duke of Perth and of
es devoted to the Stuart cause, and
ured that the document is a copy of
ten by a member of one of these

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tion has been granted by Judge
ruax, superior court of the city of
restraining and enjoining Messrs.
d and Charles Moss from "publish-
circulating or selling an edition o
rno, translated by Cary, illustrated
Dore, which from size, form, color
ions upon the cover, size, color and
in which the same are offered for
rement of text and notes upon
f illustrations, shall tend to mislead
to the belief that in purchasing the
book they are getting the said book
d by the plaintiffs (Cassell & Co.,
and 741 Broadway, New York.)

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the opportunity of inspecting this
ok. Thus would every poet like to
in the arms of a noble and sympa-
[illegible]

n business, for [illegible]
m—£590 He had no commission
fered it at the same price to the
rford. The Earl (who had left a
of £500 for the book) accepted Mr.
ffer and was always after a good
"The present copy," Mr. Quar-
to say, "I have also bought for
d it is purely a speculation of my
ot expect to keep it long." Mr.
on vellum cost £500, and that on
The former sold for £2500, Mr.
curing the paper copy for £2000.
bookseller's point of view, is
money than the vellum copy, from
at two of the five copies are on
mainder being on vellum.

THE COURTS.

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—Same same.
or—Same same.
len—Same 40 days.
Same, fined $10.
—Same; same.
her—Same, taken under advise-
Residing in a bawdy house; dis-
alias Ah Sam—Same, fined $10.
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rk—Larceny continued to Jan.
ll—Same same
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TATE CIRCUIT COURT.
rner, an insolvent debtor—As-
creditors notice of filing account.
eturn nine indictments.
m E. Morris, F Lewis, Henry
McDonald, M Reardon, D. C. Mc-
ow and Ah Fung—Not a true bill

COUNTY COURT
of J. P Stenger, an insane
necke, guardian, discharged.

The Oregonian.
SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1885.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The Association of German engineers numbers 5100 members.

Citric acid has been ascertained by Dr Schultz to possess powerful antiseptic properties

An industrious statistician has calculated that there are manufactured 80,000,000 pins every day.

According to the last annual report the American Association for the Advancement of Science had 20[illegible]1 members

Oil is now extracted from the seeds of grapes in Italy Young grapes yield more [illegible] and black kinds more than white

An English firm has begun the manufacture of casks and barrels of steel They are lighter than wood and are more durable

Professor [illegible] F Rit[illegible] has invented a bombshell filled with poisonous air which he expects will prove the most dangerous weapon yet discovered

A tricycle postal delivery system is to be tried by the postmaster general of Victoria at Portland Sale and Ararat with the view of extending it if it proves successful to other districts of the colony

Mons. Balland has found that the average moisture of the flours of commerce is 14 per cent It varies with the hygrometric state of the air, and is from 1 to 2 per cent greater in winter than in summer

To detect cotton oil in olive oil mix the oil in question with a solution of basic lead acetate and let it stand for 12 to 24 hours If cotton oil is present it takes a r[illegible]d color, like fresh-prepared tincture of myrrh

The making of large glasses is a matter of many difficulties, as may be inferred from the fact that there have been 19 failures to cast the 36-inch glass for the great Lick telescope to be mounted in California

Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin, sometimes lead, the proportions of which vary somewhat, but are usually as nine to one. It is often adulterated with zinc, but when this is the case its surface honeycombs on the exposure

In order to make plaster set quickly mix it with water into which a little sulphate of potash has been dissolved, to make it set slowly, mix it with fine slaked lime The time of setting may be regulated by changing the relative quantities

An establishment in the Hebrides which treats seaweed for iodine according to Mr Edward Stanford F [illegible] S obtains an illuminating gas as a by product The process also yields a very light and porous charcoal ammonia and tar

On some occasions Mr Colladon has observed that two or three seconds after hailstones had fallen to the ground they sprang into the air again to a hight of from eight inches to more than 11 inches, as if they had been struck upward by the earth

The coal mines in the Nord district of France produced 5,789 000 tons of coal last year, an increase of three per cent on the quantity of the preceding year To raise this total 19 880 men were employed, and of these there were about [illegible] engaged under ground

It has been found that a mixture of 70 parts of air and 30 parts of hydrogen gas ignites at a temperature of between 1026 degrees and 1028 degrees while the ignition point of a mixture of coal gas with air in familiar proportions varies from 120[illegible] degrees to 121[illegible] degrees

From experiments made upon himself a French savant concludes that contrary to the generally received opinion whole meal bread or that containing all the ingredients of the grain is less wholesome and more indigestible than plain white bread made of the flour alone

It is said that the largest organ in the world has been built by Walcker of Ludwigsburg and placed in the cathedral Riga Its measures [illegible] feet in width [illegible] feet from back to front and [illegible] in hight It has not less than 6826 pipes [illegible] among 1[illegible] sounding stops

Mr John Trowbridge an authority on the subject says Not one of a thousand lightning rods it put up upon our buildings is of any use for the simple reason that the rods are not led into moist ground and therefore offer great resistance to the passage of an electric discharge

At the Antwerp Universal exhibition Van Rysselberghe gave a practical solution of the possibility of sending telegraphic and telephonic message over the same wire at the same time The transmission and receipt of the message were effected by the usual instrument over a [illegible] telegraph wire

Saffrons from the south of France are said to contain a very small quantity of alumina, not by way of an adulterant but naturally. The alumina is present only in [illegible]

[illegible] perienced, and two or three applications generally effect a cure

A French physician has been experimenting with arsenic for the destruction of the phylloxera which infest the vines of France So far his experiments have proven highly encouraging, and he is making [illegible] upon a larger scale Much public interest is felt in the experiments and their results awaited with eager hope

The longevity of certain species of [illegible] has long been known to scientists [illegible] river Thames the swans are [illegible] for and inspected annually by the Vintners company who have had charge of them for 500 years and some have been known to [illegible] 150 years or more An eagle died [illegible] ago at Vienna Austria which had been kept in confinement for 104 years

An establishment for the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals on a large [illegible] has been set up in Tokio Japan under [illegible] company with a capital of $200 000 which amount the Japanese government contributed one half free of interest for a period of 20 years besides making a grant of land and erecting the necessary buildings

The topaz occurs frequently in New South Wales A portion of a large bluish crystal found at Mudgee and now in a colonial museum weighs seven [illegible] Other specimens weighing seven [illegible] are by no means rare The [illegible] two inches to three inches long [illegible] in proportion The pale bluish [illegible] is the most prevalent though [illegible] occasionally found [illegible] single color

Amsterdam has recently been [illegible] the second centennial of the invention of the thimble [illegible] useful little article was made [illegible] 1684 by Van Benscholten [illegible] city whose idea was to protect the fingers of his lady love [illegible] was first adopted into general [illegible] and but it did not take long [illegible] generally to recognize its u[illegible]

The *Popular Science Monthly* [illegible] irritating drug and denounces [illegible] following style "The refreshing [illegible] due to nutrition nor to the [illegible] any worn out or exhausted [illegible] The total quantity of matter [illegible] from the [illegible] into the [illegible] is too small for the perform[illegible] such nutritive function And besides [illegible] action is far too rapid there [illegible] cient time for the conversion [illegible] minute quantity into organ[illegible] tissue. The action can no be [illegible] but is purely and simply that [illegible] ing and irritating drug, acting abnormally on the nervous sys[illegible]

DR. WHITMAN

Another Contribution to the Discussion Respecting Him.

A LETTER FROM REV M EELLS

A Review of the Positions of Mrs. Victor and Hon Elwood Evans, from the Missionary Standpoint.

SKOKOMISH, W T Dec 30, 1884
TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your issue of November 7th is an article by Mrs. F F. Victor about Dr M Whitman Will you have the kindness to permit me to correct some mistakes and make a few comments upon it I will take up the points mainly in the same order in which I find them in the article

First—Mrs. Victor says the object of Gov Simpson's journey around the world in 1841 was 'the study of the fur trade and not politics' Such a statement needs qualification as to the fact and certainly as to the hint from it about Gov Simpson's interest in the political question of Oregon It is true that his main object was the study of the fur trade, but he certainly did study the politics of this country at the same time, as its politics very materially affected the fur trade The Hudson Bay company to this day affirm that they hoped to obtain all of Washington territory north and west of the Columbia river Dr. W F Tolmie, formerly in charge of Fort Nisqually, told me so within a month [illegible] was a political subject Simpson in his journey around the world (American edition 1847) devotes a part of chapter six to a discussion of this political question, and says (page 151) 'The United States will never possess more than a nominal jurisdiction nor long possess even that on the western side of the Rocky mountains and supposing the country to be divided to-morrow to the entire satisfaction of the most unscrupulous patriot of the union I challenge conquest to bring my prediction and its own power to the test by imposing the Atlantic tariff on the ports of the Pacific' So Governor Simpson made his journey to study the fur trade and study politics and he accomplished both

Second—In speaking of Mr Farnham seeing Dr Whitman's wagon at Fort Boise in 1837 (1839) she says 'Farnham remarks that it was left there under the belief that it could not be taken through the Blue mountains But fortunately for the next that shall attempt to cross the continent *a safe and easy passage has lately been discovered by which vehicles of the kind may be drawn through to Walla Walla*' The italics are my own and are used to point out that the first suggestion of a safe and easy road to the Columbia river came from a member of the Hudson Bay company whereas Spalding and Gray affirm and re-affirm that the company put every possible obstacle in the way of wagon travel

What the evidence is that any member of the Hudson Bay company suggested a safe and easy passage for wagons to the river is what I cannot see [illegible] him has been styled a[illegible] He had no connection with [illegible] Neither in the quotation from [illegible] my edition of Farnham or any [illegible] dence that he mentioned the [illegible] him of the easy passage M[illegible] vised finished and published [illegible] he visited Dr Whitman

Third Again quote [illegible] had been several years [illegible] try with all the [illegible] that 1836 Indians [illegible] cation I take [illegible] and benefited [illegible] Dr Whitman [illegible] to the immigrants from Fort Walla it was such a permanent [illegible] and benefit that in the war [illegible] coming to [illegible] furnished us coats which were [illegible] to us and often also furnished [illegible] visions when we most needed [illegible] ranging his little bell and call together to worship God as [illegible] (See Eells History of Indian [illegible] 64 237) According to Senator [illegible] had a clerk [illegible] of Christianity Pioneer Address 187[illegible] [illegible] move among the [illegible] those will whom he labored [illegible]

[illegible]

that it was named" Quite a difference Mrs Victor says "No one has ever told us what that object was" Dr Eells says it was to consult with Rev D Greene secretary of the board at Boston and the *Missionary Herald* for December 1866 says he had missionary objects in view and Dr Eells, in my 'History of Indian Missions,' (page 163) says 'It was also expected that the opportunity would be improved for the transaction of missionary business' Yet Mrs Victor speculates that it was to get some government office It was curious if he wished to obtain some office under the United States for him to go to Boston to consult with Rev D Greene on missionary business At one time Mrs Victor says there is no evidence that Dr Whitman went to Washington, and at another time she thinks he went to get a government office

Sixth—A hint is given by Mrs Victor that in the letter which I published in my pamphlet from Dr Whitman, about the secret service fund, something might be omitted about the fund She says "The letter as published has some omissions, therefore it is not quite clear how the fund was to be used" I will here say that nothing was omitted in that letter as published that had any reference to that fund. The omissions referred only to trivial matters some of them private, or to subjects which did not relate to the subject under discussion and which would not pay for printing If Mrs Victor or any one else wishes to know what those omissions are, I will inform them All that I know about that secret service fund is what is stated in that letter of Dr Whitman and the one by his brother in law as published in that pamphlet

Seventh About the motives which induced Dr Whitman to go east she says Dr Whitman entered into the deceit pretending to McKinlay, his warm friend at Walla Walla that he was going on this journey solely to prevent the breaking of the mission at Lapwai He even solicited a letter on the subject from McKinlay to be presented to the board in Spalding's behalf To the missionaries he said he was going east to prevent Oregon from falling into the hands of the British To the board he said he had come to try to induce a few Christian families to return with him and settle about the mission To the secretary of war and his family friends he confided a plan for keeping the Indians quiet by giving them sheep for their lands.

Mrs Victor does not seem to comprehend the fact that Dr Whitman could have more than one motive in going east, and that if he had told one person one thing and another person another, he might not have intended to deceive them It is not certain however that he did even this I ask for the evidence that Dr Whitman said to Mr McKinlay that he was going east *only* to prevent the discontinuance of the mission at Lapwai In the Seattle *Intelligencer* of April 30 1881 is an article by Gov Evans on the same subject He tries to prove as plainly as possible that Dr Whitman went east to save the southern branch of the mission, especially Lapwai and quotes from a letter of Mr McKinlay to prove this, but the letter does not state nor does Governor Evans anywhere say that he said he was going solely for this purpose—a great difference whether the word solely is used or not Whether he stated to Mr McKinlay that he was going for political purposes seems to be an open question some persons affirming it (see Eells pamphlet p 17), and I have never seen the statement denied though Mr McKinlay does deny that Dr Whitman ever [illegible] on political [illegible] jects

[illegible] this [illegible] in the winter of 1842 that Whitman written with the intention [illegible] an emigration to this [illegible] History of Oregon was published [illegible] though evidently written [illegible] of Dr Whitman in 1847 [illegible] At the [illegible] that the arrival of a large party [illegible] this fall 1842 [illegible] Dr Whitman [illegible] United States with [illegible] of bringing back with him an army [illegible] settlement for Oregon served to hasten [illegible] take possession [illegible] Mr Hines [illegible] Methodist mission at the Walla[illegible] Rev H K W Perkins [illegible] the Dalles [illegible] the information that the [illegible] dispatched one of their chiefs in the [illegible] of 1842 [illegible] at the [illegible] of Fort Hall for the purpose of [illegible] them to cut off the party [illegible] that it is expected Dr Whitman will [illegible] with him a [illegible] the Nez Perces [illegible] Dr Eells statement about Captain Grant's attempting to turn back Dr [illegible] from Fort Hall tallies with the [illegible] I fail to find evidence [illegible] Dr Whitman [illegible] Mr McKinlay [illegible] Dr Eells' statement in my pamphlet [illegible] that Dr Whitman told the missionaries that he wished to go east for [illegible] purposes [illegible] in this

American board at Boston according to statement of Mr P B Whitman a [illegible] of the doctor [illegible] censured him in strong terms for leaving his post of [illegible] on a project so foreign to that which [illegible] had sent him out to perform, also informed him that they had no money to [illegible] in opening the western country to settlement (See my pamphlet p 12) [illegible] the annual report of the American board for 1843 (p 10) on account of [illegible] and representation of Dr Whitman the order for the discontinuance of the southern branch of the mission was countermanded So the board was not d[illegible]

[illegible] the evidence of Dr Eells [illegible] he said that he was going both [illegible] and political business [illegible] Dr Whitman [illegible] Mr Victor [illegible] Christian [illegible] he thought would have a beneficial influence on the Indians and discourage Catholicism of which he expressed a dread although there was not, at that period a priest of the Romish church in the Walla Walla valley" These facts are literally as she states only she insinuates strongly that Dr Whitman had no need to dread the coming of the Catholics He, however knew that there was reason for him to dread them and their own statement agrees with his idea They say History of Catholic Missions in Oregon p 64) "It was enough for them the Catholic missionaries to hear that some false prophet had penetrated into a place or intended visiting some locality to induce the missionaries to go there immediately to defend the faith and prevent error from propagating itself" And when [illegible] won the Indians from the Methodist [illegible] and other places they were [illegible] (p 86) [illegible] Dr Whitman to dread them

Ninth In speaking of Dr Whitman's leaving his station October [illegible] 1842 instead [illegible] on the [illegible] Mrs Victor says "I have pointed out that he told contradictory stories to several persons When he [illegible] from the Spokane who were opposed to his going and thought he ought to [illegible] the board left W[illegible] for [illegible] he promised them to wait until the 5th of October before starting and to take their letters and written reports In [illegible] of this however he started on the 3d and when the courier arrived he was [illegible] road to Fort Hall

[illegible] in the reports of Walker [illegible] thus give them the slip [illegible] been as it seems to me [illegible] out the truth as she had [illegible] evidence against Dr Whitman [illegible] have made this mistake [illegible] in the statement of Dr [illegible] failed to go That is [illegible] by Mrs Victor Dr Eells only says that Dr Whitman went on the 3d instead of on the 5th as was the first plan He also says that Mr Walker and himself prepared and forwarded their letters "seasonably" to Waiilatpu In another published statement Dr Eells says Probably events transpiring in the intervening time hastened his departure so that he left on the 3d of October (Eells History of Indian Missions p 164) Dr Eells has never complained that Dr Whitman gave him the slip Only Mrs Victor thus complains I asked Dr Eells if his letters arrived at Dr Whitman's before the doctor started and his reply was yes His courier reached Walla Walla seasonably—before the 3d and Dr Whitman did not 'give him the slip'

Tenth—Again I quote At Fort Hall the Hudson Bay company's agent advised him to take the southern route and furnished him another guide to Fort Uintah and so on" As if the Hudson Bay company helped him on in his journey I ask for the evidence of this statement As far as I know Mr A L Lovejoy Dr Whitman's traveling companion, has given the only account extant of that journey He says "We left Waiilatpu October 3 1842 traveled rapidly reached Fort Hall in 11 days where we remained two days to recruit and make a few purchases The doctor engaged a guide and we left for Fort Wintah" According to the statement of Dr Eells (History of Indian Missions p 68) at Fort Hall Captain Grant then in charge in order to prevent Dr Whitman from going east falsely said that the Pawnees and Sioux were at war with each other and it would be almost certain death for him to proceed Determined to go he changed to a more southern route but the statement though false most likely proved the salvation of Dr Whitman as on account of the severity of the winter he would probably have perished had he traveled the contemplated route So Captain Grant tried to stop him and I have seen no evidence that he furnished Dr Whitman a guide

Eleventh—Again she says "Was it then that Whitman was planning to enrich himself at the expense of his missionary character that he practiced so much strategy To me this seems to be the solution of the puzzle" Mrs Victor seems to have an idea that Dr Whitman was selfish and hypocritical although she never saw the man It would be well before attempting to defame the character of a man now dead for [illegible] years to have proof of it which she can give I have already shown that he did not practice the strategy with which she charges him Hon J W Nesmith does not agree with her In an address before the Pioneer society of Oregon in 1880 he says I regarded him as a quiet unassuming man and of great purity of character utterly destitute of cant hypocrisy sham and effeminacy and always terribly in earnest Those who knew him best agree with the above This is the first time I remember to have heard [illegible] charge against Dr Whitman

Twelfth She says On reaching the frontier he found [illegible] he had expected numerous companies preparing to emigrate He put himself in communication with those on his line of travel near St Louis and answered their numerous questions encouragingly Further than this he had nothing to do with raising an immigration for Oregon

Mr [illegible] a pamphlet which Dr Whitman wrote which induced [illegible] that year Mr John Zachrey [illegible] the same [illegible] his father who [illegible] Texas Mr [illegible] says he did all he could to make [illegible] immigration from New York [illegible] pamphlet pp [illegible] yet Mrs Victor [illegible] only [illegible]

Thirteenth Again I quote [illegible] Whitman [illegible] immigration of 1843 to Oregon [illegible]

Fourteenth According to Mr Applegate says Mrs Victor Mr Robinson of the Hudson Bay company furnished a complete way bill of the route [illegible] Mr Applegate was in the [illegible] column [illegible] the rear part of the immigration and what good did this way bill do when Dr Whitman's advice in reference to taking wagons to the Columbia had prevailed over that of the emigrants when the wagons [illegible] the first part had gone and when according to Mr Victor even they had to leave Mr [illegible] route at the most difficult place [illegible] was the pack trail This seems to imply that the H B Co helped the immigration from Fort Hall Hon J W Nesmith (Pioneer Address 187[illegible]) Gov P H Burnett (Recollections of an Old Pioneer p 117) and Mr [illegible] Baker in a letter to the writer all say that year's immigration say that Captain Grant did all that he could to induce them to leave their wagons at Fort Hall or else to go to California [illegible]

Fifteenth Mrs Victor gives [illegible] of Gov Simpson's journey around the world the date of his starting and also of his being at Vancouver November 30 1841 and adds "It will be seen from these dates how impossible it was that the head of the great fur company could have been [illegible] what he was [illegible]" I once wrote to George B Roberts the factotum of the Hudson Bay company in Oregon and who was familiar with all the correspondence during a period of 14 years concerning Simpson's visit to Washington and he wrote me in reply that Simpson was never in Washington so far as he knew [illegible] during the period when the company was endeavoring to get an award for their lands in Oregon after the treaty

According to Governor Simpson's book he reached London on his return from October 29 1842 and hence it was not impossible for him to have been in Washington by February or March 184[illegible] the time Mr Gray alleges he was there Dr Whitman almost crossed the continent after October 29 1842 A letter just received from Dr W F Tolmie of Victoria formerly in charge of Fort Nisqually and dated December 15 1884 says Mrs Victor is decidedly mistaken in stating on the alleged authority of George Barber Roberts recently deceased at Kathlamet W T that George Simpson afterwards Sir George was never at Washington D C I recollect having heard that he had been there diplomatizing for the company I cannot recall to mind in what year The British government of those days was as usual about American matters very ignorant and as regards Oregon in the midst of their other manifold responsibilities, very careless Barber Roberts, a subordinate clerk at Vancouver until late in the forties, was afterwards a *locum tenens* for the company at Cowlitz farm, Lewis county W. T when through influx of settlers it had ceased to be of any profit to the company It was not the custom of the leaders of the Hudson Bay company to let their business [illegible] intricacies be known to persons in the position held by the late Mr Roberts"

This does not prove that Governor Simpson was in Washington in the winter of 1842 but it does show three mistakes in his paragraph First that Governor Simpson could not have been in Washington at the time claimed, second that Governor Simpson was never in Washington third that Mr George B Roberts a subordinate clerk was the factotum of the business of the company in Oregon

Sixteenth—In speaking of the proofs of Dr Whitman's going to Washington she says "One proof is a letter by S. J Parker son of Rev Samuel Parker who says Whitman wished his father to go to Washington with him, but he is not sure his father went How then can he be sure that Whitman went? If Mr Parker is right, how about the story that the doctor went immediately to Washington in his soiled buckskins?"

In the pamphlet from which the evidence is taken Dr S J Parker says 'My first memory was as I wrote to Hon Elwood Evans of New Tacoma Washington territory that both went in a day or two to Washington, but in this I may be mistaken as to my father I know that Dr Whitman went either the next day or a day or two after he came to see my father' Dr Parker was then 24 years old He may have forgotten as to one thing but has not as to the other Mrs Victor only thinks that [illegible] forgotten as to both because he has forgotten as to one According to that reasoning neither Mrs Victor myself or anybody else remembers anything We all forget something, therefore we forget everything according to Mrs Victor We all know that such reasoning is false, but we forget some things and remember some distinctly

Seventeenth—In the same connection she says "The second proof is a letter produced from Hon Alex Ramsey who fancies that he remembers meeting Whitman at a certain boarding house on Capitol hill This does not tally either with the story of the doctor's buckskins which would hardly be allowed in such society I am convinced however that Mr Ramsey mistook some Oregon man probably Dr White the difference in names being slight and in dates but one year" She cannot think that Dr Whitman went to Washington because Mr McKinlay and Mr Applegate know nothing about it Gov Ramsey says in his published letter (Eells pamphlet p 16) "I was first elected to Congress from Pennsylvania in October, 1842 For technical reasons the election went for naught and I was re-elected in 1843 In the winter of 1842-3 I visited Washington and called upon Mr Joshua Giddings who was at that time boarding at Mrs [illegible] on Capitol hill in what was then called Duff Green's row The building is still standing When so visiting Mr Giddings introduced me to Dr Whitman who talked to us and others of the difficulties of his journey of the character of the country Indian affairs British encroachments etc He remembers that in the winter of 1842-3 he went there because [illegible] that winter he was first elected to congress Mr Victor is satisfied that he is mistaken and went a year before and met Dr White [illegible] Who knows the [illegible] about it Mrs Victor or Governor Ramsey

[illegible] points [illegible] several places to trouble Mrs Victor According to [illegible] Dr Whitman was somewhat careless about his personal appearance [illegible] in his history and Mr Hinman [illegible] Eells pamphlet p 14) But [illegible] to us that improbable things [illegible] constantly occurring Such reasoning [illegible] Historic Doubts [illegible] Napoleon Bonaparte which [illegible] Still the world [illegible] Dr Whitman could not [illegible] occurred all that Mr Victor [illegible] the Columbia [illegible] oath of Dr Whitman [illegible]

[illegible] further [illegible] Whitman at Fort Hall [illegible] According to several of the immigrants he [illegible] depended on them for [illegible] Mr Applegate [illegible] according to Mr Victor's [illegible] Dr Whitman [illegible] the plan [illegible] Then depended on them for the hauling of their [illegible] the provisions and the [illegible] to Fort Hall Says Mr J B [illegible] in a letter to the writer The Indians had brought considerable flour to him at Fort Hall and the morning we left there [illegible] all the provisions he had to the needy immigrants, except about fifty pounds for five of us were in his mess and the only ones who went [illegible] the wagons I was the driver of the light wagon I must state another fact that we picked up some beef bones the morning we left Fort Hall and a young calf that was dropped that morning and of course it was too young to travel and it was knocked in the head and put in my wagon for us to eat but [illegible] that calf out before we arrived at [illegible] it was rather too young [illegible] instead of depending on the immigrants for food [illegible] provided [illegible]

Eighteenth A large part of [illegible] tion of the article is devoted to stating the amount of information obtained by the government about this coast which I do not deny Her inference is that Mr Webster understood the Oregon question I quote If you suppose that [illegible] turned to the president [illegible] was ignorant of the indications [illegible] not only mistaken but uninformed And just [illegible] this period (1843) we are told that the government at Washington and especially the secretary of state were in deplorable ignorance of the subject Would it not be justifiable to impute the ignorance to their calumniators? This is the question did Webster understand the Oregon question? It is not certain proof that Mr Webster understood it because there was information in Washington Some people there did understand the question tolerably well and some did not who ought to have done so The question is did Mr Webster As late as 1846, when the value of Oregon was far better known than in 1843, Mr Webster said in the senate when defending his part in the Ashburton treaty of 1842 which settled the northeastern boundary Now what is this river St Johns We have heard a vast deal lately of the immense importance of the river Columbia and its navigation but I will undertake to say that for all purposes of human use the St John is worth a hundred times as much as the Columbia is or ever will be" (Webster's [illegible] of V page 102)

Mrs Victor tries to get around this by saying that she admits that Webster was conservative and diplomatic He knew as well how to throw dust as another But it was when he came to act you could rely upon his securing American rights" which means, I suppose, that Mr Webster said one thing and did another, that he deceived the people, that he lied I am not willing to attribute such action to Mr Webster, but would ask who are his calumniators?

Moreover, Twiss an English writer in his work on the Oregon territory (p 261 edition of 1846) says 'It would be idle to speculate on those future destinies (of Oregon) whether the circumstances of the country justify Mr Webster's anticipations, that it will form at some not very distant day an independent confederation, or whether the natural divisions of northern and southern Oregon are likely to attach ultimately, the former by community of interest to Canada and the latter to the United States'

I acknowledge the truth of Mr Webster's statement that the United States had never offered any line south of 49 degrees, and she never will' I know that Dr Whitman could not affect the Ashburton treaty, which was signed six months before he reached Washington and that other parties besides Mr Webster made the Oregon treaty in 1846 I acknowledge that there are some difficulties in the way of accepting and reconciling all the statements of all parties I am waiting for more light As many seeming difficulties in the Bible, where that book and secular history have seemed to conflict have been reconciled by the discoveries of the last fifty years so I am waiting for more light on the subject under discussion Much has come to light during the past few years so that even Mr Victor has changed her opinion

Although I am not as well acquainted with the making of treaties as with some other things yet it seems to me that there [illegible] possibility of reconciliation Mr Webster and Lord Ashburton were authorized [illegible] mistake not to include the Oregon boundary in the treaty of 1842 but did not do so, because they thought that the Maine boundary was all they could manage Naturally Mr Webster's thoughts would be on the subject even after the treaty of 1842 was made If he felt about Oregon as he said he did in his speech of 1846 and as Mr Twiss says he did he would be willing to part with northern Oregon for a little and may have had some preliminary papers signed with agents of the H B Co or of the English government so that if the subject should come up in an official way, he would be committed. Or he might have written some letter to President Tyler embodying his views of the subject and so could truthfully say when Dr Whitman appeared in a somewhat uncouth way and when Mr Webster did not want to be troubled with the subject 'The papers are signed' And so when President Tyler knew that the emigration of 1843 was a success he used his influence against this plan so successfully that the papers have been suppressed I do not say that this was done but cannot see why this or something similar may not have been and if so all the statements can be reconciled This seems to me to be far better than to accuse the missionaries of getting up a story—men who have hazarded their lives for the good of others—or Dr Whitman of deception self conceit ignorance and falsifying—a man of whom his cotemporaries both missionary and anti-missionary speak very highly and whom they never have accused of such things—or Secretary Webster of throwing dust and lying even when according to the N Y *Independent* of January 1870 he said to a personal friend that it is safe to assert that our country owes it to Dr Whitman and his associate missionaries that all the territory west of the Rocky mountains and south as far as the Columbia river is not now owned by England and held by the Hudson Bay company [illegible] be charged [illegible]

[illegible] a fact that when a writer as Mr Victor [illegible] of truth make such mistakes [illegible] with [illegible] curious [illegible] and draw [illegible] strange conclusions as are now in the article it cannot be [illegible] himself that [illegible] great historical weight

M EELLS

A PARISIAN MURDER

A C[illegible] of Unparalleled Moral Perversity A Husband Killed in Cold Blood by His Wife and Her Lover

[illegible] criminal purpose which [illegible] human [illegible] interest to the [illegible] the victim [illegible] low

The victim [illegible] Aveline [illegible] 52 years of age living in Paris As Aveline [illegible] inherited [illegible] and bought some land in Normandy and his pleasure in life was to spend [illegible] shooting the game that bred [illegible] for this purpose [illegible] He was only waiting for the death of the old lady to retire to his little estate and there pass the rest of his days In the same house in Paris resided [illegible] Gormier a young man of 2[illegible] [illegible] in course of time became the intimate friend of the Avelines and about a year [illegible] the lover of the wife who judging by her letters appears to have been tormented by a thirst for excitement She contracted a violent affection for Gormier whose senior she was by 13 years When Gormier left Paris with his master an effusive correspondence ensued between the lovers from which it is seen that they had [illegible] termined on the suppression of Aveline and that their object was to marry and live with the wife's money [illegible] appears to have saved no small sum

It was arranged between Gormier and the woman that they should proceed to the murder of Aveline in September, and henceforth the letters exchanged refer to the scheme as if it were one of the most virtuous of human resolves Thus on the 19th of March [illegible] writes "When we are united we shall have but one prayer [illegible]" [illegible] on the 2[illegible] of May [illegible] went this week to Notre Dame des Victoires where I had a taper burned for the realization of our project She wrote on another occasion of Aveline "He is selfish but [illegible] operations Ah! if God would take pity on me When he complains I praise God in my heart" As to her relations with her husband she had nothing as she confesses to complain of "I could," she writes "I could blame Aveline for something but there is nothing" She made several abortive attempts to poison her husband and at length it was resolved that the only way to get rid of the poor man was to shoot him during the shooting season when in Normandy Gormier came down and lay in wait the wife [illegible] certain measures to be taken [illegible] On the first occasion he lacked the courage [illegible] but the second time he shot Aveline dead

Gormier sought to exculpate the [illegible] mistress whose behest he blindly carried out The woman did not retaliate and during the trial wrote consoling letters to her lover in which she looked forward to their meeting and yet marrying in New Caledonia She was not aware that women are not sent to New Caledonia but expiate their crimes in France The jury found both guilty but Gormier with extenuating circumstances The woman was therefore sentenced to death and Gormier to penal servitude for life

The extraordinary feature in this strange trial is the thorough and yet almost uncommon depravity of both parties, but especially of the woman the character of whose moral perversity is almost unique in the annals of crime criminals [Paris Special to London Times, November 24.

Why does a dog wear more clothes in summer than in winter? In winter he wears a coat, in summer he wears a coat and pants —[Burlington Free Press.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Boston has her first Roman Catholic mayor in Hugh O Brien

Rev Dr Taylor of the Methodist Episcopal church is 100 years old

Alexander Dumas has been made a commander of the Legion of Honor,

Count Tolstoi Russian minister of the interior has been condemned to death by the nihilists

Sir Horace Rumbold British minister to Sweden has been appointed minister at Athens Greece

It is reported from London that Worth the man milliner will come to this country and lecture on woman's dress

Prince Charles Theodore of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria is taking lessons in surgery in Vienna

The emperor of Germany has just sent to Queen Victoria the first photograph of himself ever taken in his private sitting room

Miss Louisa M Alcott with her little niece is living for the winter in Boston in the house next door to Edwin Booth's on Chestnut street

Mlle Dosne the heiress of M Thiers, will erect to Passy a free home for 50 students M. Thiers requested her to found such an establishment

The Rev Dr Blagden formerly pastor of the Old South church in Boston who died there recently was a brother in law of the late Wendell Phillips

Mrs Kate Chase Sprague the daughter of Chief Justice Chase is now residing at Fontainebleau France devoting herself to the education of her family

The late countess of Bellœuf of Paris was one of the few persons who can remember, is very nearly a martyr the reign of terror Her life was saved by Bonaparte

Sir John Macdonald prime minister to Canada was entertained by the queen at Windsor castle a few days since Mr Gladstone and Earl Derby also being present

The late duke of Buccleuch was a generous nobleman During a long life he had an annual income of about $1 250 000 and yet he left less than $4 000 000 in personalty

Mme Adelina Patti was recently the recipient of a dinner party at the Brunswick hotel, New York in honor of the 25th anniversary of her appearance on the operatic stage

By confining his diet for 27 weeks strictly to stale bread and skimmed milk Major Ben Perley Poore has reduced his weight by 61 pounds and now enjoys better health than for 15 years

Gladstone is described as a mild looking man, with baggy trousers, who prefers back streets He is also a close student, a devout church goer and a great lover of negro minstrel songs

The late [illegible] M [illegible] a wholesale grocer of Philadelphia who left property valued at over $400 000 bequeathed $6000 for the benefit of orphans and destitute children in that city

A monument is about to be raised to Philip Reis, the German inventor of the telephone in his native city of Gelnhausen Reiss gets a monument but Bell has the patent and the money

Arabi Pasha [illegible] of lofty stature and imposing bearing He has thin lips good brow and a long black beard He converses like a cultivated gentleman and lives in Ceylon in luxurious captivity

The widow of Judge Jere Black who has not been in the white house since Mr Buchanan was president is in Washington and is just well enough to visit the executive mansion after the inauguration

Wah Sin Lee a Chinaman who saved over $1 000 in the laundry business [illegible] at the Cornell university He said that he had been converted to Christianity and that he would [illegible] to China

Hubert H Bancroft the historian is spending the winter at Oak Glen cottage [illegible] Ventura county [illegible]

[illegible] Adams [illegible]

Israel [illegible] England [illegible] the year 1790 [illegible] Montfort [illegible]

M Andrieux the French [illegible]

Lady Hillyar widow of Admiral Sir [illegible] Hillyar who died at Plymouth at the age of [illegible] throughout almost the entire [illegible] The mother of two children and widow of [illegible] she was [illegible] heart and soul to the [illegible] young days she used to accompany [illegible] his voyages [illegible] According to Lady Hillyar [illegible]

The Delights of Walking

[illegible] of the great [illegible] his moral, spiritual and [illegible] getting [illegible] in the way [illegible] I know of nothing that can bring better occasion or wealthier chances than walking with him on the king's highway You shall learn more of a man's heart his likes and dislikes his habits and idiosyncrasies his weakness and his strength in a day's walk than you shall be able to get by months side with him in [illegible] The breeze [illegible] your heart and soul [illegible] the chaff of dark and doubtful thoughts [illegible] leaving the kernel of [illegible] as you [illegible] your way along the crisp and bracing upland road [illegible] the bright [illegible] ever-changing [illegible] cottage here and there sheltered under the warm wing of [illegible] with golden stonecrop [illegible] moss all sprinkled daintily with crystal gems of hoar frost and frozen snow [illegible] the [illegible] swing in [illegible] the glorious joy of [illegible] you possess [illegible] to open your heart to him who throws in his lot with you for the time and jogs along with you with [illegible] and responsive [illegible] keenness [illegible] and [illegible] of heart What a rare privilege is given to every walker on the king's highway and through the sweet [illegible] and meadows [illegible] river streams [illegible] lined with yellow [illegible] therefrom And yet how few accept with gratitude and act upon the gift which nature ever extends to them with open hands! What lovely pictures and gleams of lasting joy they who do not go afoot miss for ever —[The Quiver for January

A shrewd old lady cautioned her married daughter against worrying her husband too much, and concludes by saying: "My child, a man is like an egg Keep him in hot water a little while he may boil soft, but keep him there too long and he hardens."

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1885.

THE REPRESENTATIVE PRINCIPLE.

There is a great deal of cheap declamation against the proposition of the charter committee to create a commission, with power of making appointments. It is trite enough to say that a proposition like this puts the rights and liberties of the people in danger. This is said on every occasion when there is an effort to get honest and responsible municipal government. The objects of municipal government are business objects solely, not political objects at all. The only question to be considered is, how shall we get the best possible business administration of the city's affairs? No rights, except those of finance and business, are involved in it. No liberties are involved in any way whatever. There may be difference of opinion as to how the results desired may best be reached, but the argument as to "rights and liberties" is the veriest rot imaginable. It is the argument, usually, of those who want expensive or profligate municipal government. This class was in the ascendant when the present mayor of the city was elected. They did not want a close and economical management of the city's affairs, and therefore they rejected Mr Thompson and put in Dr Chapman. This lesson teaches that general suffrage in municipal elections is not always the surest guaranty of good municipal administration, and therefore that a commission to hold some check even upon popular suffrage may be a good thing in the government of a city.

In many of the older states the right to vote in municipal elections is restricted, as in school meetings in this state, to taxpayers. In the city of Providence the suffrage is more limited than in any other municipalities in New England because the property qualification is adjusted upon a peculiar basis, and the late Senator Anthony repeatedly insisted to the close of his life, that limited suffrage tended not only to economy and purity in the government of the cities of Rhode Island, but also to liberality and progress in providing for the general wants of the public. If the object of the proposed board of offices and employment is to place some check upon popular suffrage, it has been asked why not introduce a property qualification at once, and not take this indirect method of reaching the result. In answer to this it may be said that except in the towns of New England where the business is done in open town meeting, the affairs of municipalities are everywhere, we believe, conducted upon the representative method. The mayor and members of the council in this city are selected by the citizens to make ordinances and more or less fully manage the business of the corporation. No new principle is introduced by the change proposed in the charter of our city. There is no departure from the principle of representation now in force. By the selection of another set of representatives of voters to act with the mayor and council and hold a check and balance upon their power of appointment and employment it is expected that there will be less danger that these powers will be usurped by rings of contractors or office brokers, by which usurpation the privileges of the people are limited or denied.

The principal objection which we see in the proposed board is that by the manner of its election it will have a continuous life. If it is to act as the representative of the voters in the exercise of a delegated authority, it should be at all times in a loyal way accountable to them. The voters should have it in their power to replace it by the election of an entirely new board if it should even become arrogant and unpopular or corrupt. This is the only criticism that can be made upon it as infringing upon the rights and privileges of the people. If the entire board should be elected at once and all go out at the same time, and if the principle of minority representation should be introduced in the election we think that every proper object of such a board would be fully met, and the rights of all members of the corporation is fully preserved.

SENATORIAL SECRECY.

It cost the New York Times $911 to obtain the text of the Cuban treaty from Madrid. Nominally these matters are state secrets not to be divulged until the senate has acted, but practically the newspapers manage to find out all that is going on. In some cases where difficult and delicate negotiations are in hand it may be of the highest importance to keep them from the public knowledge. In cases like this, however, which concern the every-day affairs of the whole people, there is no reason for official reticence. And experience has shown that it is impossible to maintain it in this country at the present time. The people want to know what is going on, and are willing to pay the newspapers for letting them know. So long as the enterprising newspaper has such inducements to obtain the latest news and publish at the earliest moment, the senators may as well abandon their purpose to suppress the news.

Besides, these treaties, which it has long been the custom to hide in senatorial dark closets until they are ratified or rejected, involve interests that affect the business of the whole country, and however venerable the custom, or however fully warranted may have been the practice of concealing pending treaty stipulations from the people when such practice was originated, it is now time to inaugurate a change, and to provide that treaties with foreign powers which directly and chiefly affect financial and private business interests, as all these treaties do, shall at least be made known to the people before they are acted upon by the senate.

Representative Hurd is probably correct in his view that "the constitution gives the president absolute power to negotiate treaties, which are to be ratified by the senate only." And he is also doubtless correct in asserting that "the house has absolutely nothing to say on the subject of treaties." But the house and the people have an interest, whether they have a right or not in seeing to it that in treaty negotiation the senate makes no business blunders.

It is grossly out of place that the senate should hold secret and officially act upon that which affects business interests, meanwhile keeping the business public in ignorance of what it is doing. If the enterprise lately exhibited by the New York papers in prematurely publishing treaties, shall have the effect to explode the nonsense of senatorial secrecy in the matter of binding treaties affecting revenues it will have served an important and a lasting good.

There is a rage now at Washington for negotiating reciprocity treaties. The principle would be well enough if such treaties were made between equal countries, as between the United States and Great Britain, or between Canada and Mexico, but when the treaties are made between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, or between the United States and the Spanish West Indies, there is no proportion, and therefore no reciprocity. We are a nation of sixty millions and are large consumers. We can take and consume everything that a small country can produce, but that small country can take and consume of our products almost nothing, and if it is a tropical country, where the people dress only in a breech-clout or a cotton shirt, and live chiefly on native fruits, it will afford for our products just no market at all. In such arrangement there is no reciprocity. The word becomes a misnomer and a cover for the operations of rings that rob our own government and people.

When General Jackson was elected, modern democracy was born and personal government began. Jackson began turning out officials by the wholesale, and in a few months had dismissed more than all his predecessors. General Marcy defended this course, and in a public speech in 1832 gave utterance to the grand democratic spoils idea in these words: It may be that the politicians of New York are not so fastidious as some gentlemen are as to disclosing the principles upon which they act. They boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated they expect to retire from office. If they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy.

PRICES FOR THE POOR.

The New York *Mail and Express* shows by a comparison of the current report of prices at the time that the average cost of the necessaries of life in that city is 18 per cent. less now than in 1881. The question whether the majority of men who earn their daily bread by their daily toil are better or worse off now than they were three and a half years ago therefore resolves itself into this: Did such men—mechanics, clerks, laborers, employes of all sorts—receive 18 per cent. more wages in July, 188[illegible], than they do in December, 1884? In the large majority of cases, the answer will be no. "It is apparent, it says, "if these facts are truly set forth, then that the losses of the past few years have not fallen mainly upon the men who work for their living."

At the same time the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that the poorer people have to pay for their supplies much more than the rich. Coal is sold in New York by the pailful and the bushel at an advance of a hundred per cent. on first cost. Potatoes, apples, vegetables and groceries of all kinds, although sold at figures which seemingly correspond to market rates, are of inferior qualities, while a still greater extortion is practiced upon the people by the establishment of a credit system, which demands as high a rate of interest on many articles as 25 and 30 per cent per week.

It seems to be the misfortune of the very poor that they are more subject to the imposition of high prices than the other classes which are much better able to support them. Large stores which conduct their business on a small profit and cash basis, are beneficial alike to the prosperous citizen and the forehanded artisan. But the mechanic who is hard up, and who has already become involved in debt to the retailer who charges him double prices for everything that his family must have is not likely to get much benefit from the cheapness of the great cash stores.

The same thing can be said of co-operation, which is the most obvious remedy for excessive charges on the part of any middlemen. Professional men and people who are ahead of the world to the extent of some savings can easily start a co-operative enterprise that will check or remedy the high prices of any class of dealers. But the laborer who finds the problem of life to consist in making his wages meet the weekly bills which are necessary to provide for the actual wants of his family, is nearly as far from the benefits of that principle as from the idea of taking a trip to Europe for his health and recreation.

The same state that is shown to exist in New York is true to a greater or less extent in every city. True charity, such as seeks a real improvement of the poorer classes, will give its attention to providing means for letting them have the necessaries of life at moderate rates.

Mr Godkin editor of the New York *Evening Post* and *Nation*, is, it seems, receiving $1000 a year, as an adviser to the mayor of New York on matters relating to the civil service in that city. At a meeting of the board of aldermen of New York last week, when the subject of increasing the appropriation for the civil service commission from $7000 to $25,000 came up, President Walker of the New York board of education said that the civil service bureau, especially as regarded its expense for salaries, reminded him of the colored [illegible] in the play of "Investigation," who was surrounded by an admiring crowd, singing, "My gracious, how he grows." The board, he said, had no right to appropriate money to pay an advisory board. There are many gentlemen of leisure who would be perfectly willing to act without pay as the members of an advisory board. This appointment of an advisory board was illegal and a mistake. "The trouble is," continued Mr Walker, "that some of our reforming friends know just as well where the milkiest teat is as those they propose to reform."

Cherokee is a thriving county seat in northwest Iowa which has continuously called itself the city of churches and the local papers often contrasted its alleged goodness with the alleged wickedness of neighboring towns. When prohibition was enacted last winter the good people of Cherokee were delighted and proclaimed that whatever other towns might do they would see to the faithful execution of this great moral statute in Cherokee. They determined to set an example to other towns of the happiness and prosperity that follow a faithful enforcement of this most righteous law. An exchange from that region, however, tells us that the business men of that thrifty burg have recently held a meeting in which they declared "that the enforcement of the prohibitory law is playing the mischief with their business." They appointed a committee to draft a petition to the city council requesting that body to license the sale of lemonade, pop, etc., which, of course, means license to sell beer and whisky. "And," adds the exchange, "the petition will in all likelihood be granted."

The sum of the report on the Union Pacific just published is this, namely: The old managers have stolen the concern poor, have got away with the boot, and can never be called to account. A new management is now in control, and is doubtless doing the best it can in the circumstances. But neither the government nor the people have any remedy for past malfeasance.

The legislature of Georgia has taken a remarkable forward step for a southern community by adopting, almost unanimously, a resolution which provides that hereafter the clerks of the legislature shall employ women instead of men to do all purely clerical work.

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

[illegible]

[illegible] EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

Now that the ball has been set in motion in behalf of the farmers and [illegible] let us raise our voice and protest in the [illegible] against the [illegible] we have been subjected to so long. J. B. Knapp advises legislation on the subject. Such action becomes necessary in some of the eastern states and the result was most favorable. Having lived there I know whereof I speak. It would certainly be a benefit to producers on this coast. It should make the manufacturers brand the pound with its true name. An article in to-day's paper over the signature of D. D. Oliphant, sounds as if the "shoe pinched" him just a little. It's all very fine to send out a rhetorical splutter about the lazy and careless farmer and the [illegible] style in which some butter comes to market. Why not say a little in regard to the prices obtainable for good butter? He says 40 to 50 cents the year round. If your name should be major this or that, or you were known to own a band of Jerseys you might obtain it, but there is *good butter* made in and no such prices paid. One of our first-class dealers told me in summer he could get as good as ever made for 25 cents. Now, about this butterine. I, too, know the process from first to last, and it's a fraud, and a most deceptive one, and the product would be paler than this stuff, as he is pleased to term it, that the dairyman produces if he did not use a plentiful supply of butter coloring, to be had at any drug store. But it's quite natural for one that has an axe to grind to uphold its sale. Pay our producers living prices and our products will come up to the desired standard. Keep the money at home, encourage home industry, keep the subject before the public and the desired effect has been produced.

H. M. [illegible]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

IDAHO.

A movement is on foot among the business men of Rathdrum to construct a wagon road fifteen miles north from that place to connect with the road from Spirit valley to the Pend d'Oreille river. By doing this they will bring Rathdrum within thirty miles of the Pend d'Oreille river, and from the point where they will strike the river steamers can be run to within four miles of Pend d'Oreille city. A line of stages will be put on in the spring.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] W. Rahn, a prominent citizen of Spokane Falls, died January 4, aged 42 years. He was one of the earliest settlers of that city, and left an estate valued at $25,000.

The railroad agent at Waitsburg reports that the total amount of money received for freight during the year 1884 was $15,000, total amount from passenger traffic, $3,[illegible], aggregate, $18,700.

OREGON.

William H. Kellogg, a well-known farmer of Clackamas county, died at Mt. Pleasant last Friday.

CHARTER CHANGES.

Summary of the Work by the Citizens' Committee.

THEIR SUGGESTIONS EPITOMIZED

Duties of the City Commissioners and the Commissioner of Streets and Public Works in Detail.

The clerical labor of preparing a new charter for the city of Portland, according to the deliberations of the citizens' committee, was finished yesterday, and the work will be presented to the board of trade at their regular meeting to-morrow night. A resolution was passed at the last meeting of the committee asking for the publication of the newly framed bill in to-day's OREGONIAN. This would take about eleven columns of smallest type, and would not be of value to the ordinary reader unless he was in possession of a copy of the present charter, and then had a "day off" in which to read both and make comparisons between them. Hence the principal changes have been collated and are published below.

As is well known to all who have kept track of the committee's work, as given from day to day in this journal the principal changes are the establishment of a board of city commissioners, who are to control all appointments, and the consolidation of the offices of city surveyor and superintendent of streets into one office, to be known as the commissioner of streets and public works. These are given in full below.

FIVE WARDS AND TEN COUNCILMEN.

There are to be five wards, as follows:

First ward—All that part of the city north of the center line of J street.

Second—All between J street and Stark and B and the Barnes road.

Third—All between south line of second ward and center line of Salmon and its projections.

Fourth—All between Salmon and Hall.

Fifth—All south of Hall street.

Each ward is to be entitled to two councilmen, who shall hold their offices for two years, instead of three as now, and a mayor is to be elected every two years instead of three.

A councilman must have resided six months in the ward from which he is chosen.

TAX LIMITED TO FIVE MILLS.

Section 37, chap. v, was amended so as to give the council power to levy a tax of only one-half of 1 per cent. instead of 1 per cent., and the money so raised shall not be expended for any other purpose than specified by the ordinance.

AUTHORITY TO LICENSE SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS.

The chapter relating to licenses was amended so as to give the council power to license, tax and regulate (in addition to occupations now licensed) lawyers, doctors, brokers, drummers, commercial travelers, insurance agents, boarding and livery stable keepers.

SALOONS, BARS AND DRINKING SHOPS.

Following is the section in full:

To license, tax, regulate and restrain barkeepers, saloonkeepers, dealers in spirituous or malt liquors, barrooms, drinking shops or places where spirituous or malt liquors are kept for sale or in any way disposed of and the sale or disposal thereof; all offensive or dangerous trades, employments or businesses, and for the purpose of this act to define and declare who is a barkeeper or dealer in spirituous or malt liquors, and what is a barroom, drinking shop or place where spirituous or malt liquors are kept for sale or disposed of, and what are offensive or dangerous trades, employments or businesses, but this subdivision does not empower the city of Portland to declare a trade, employment or business offensive or dangerous contrary to the common understanding of the subject, nor to authorize any one to do any act or engage in any business contrary to the laws of the land, nor shall any provision of law concerning the sale or disposition of spirituous or malt liquors in Multnomah county apply to the sale or disposition of the same in the city of Portland.

AUTHORITY TO [illegible] AND [illegible].

Following is the provision in full: To prevent and suppress gaming and gambling houses or places where any game in which chance predominates is played for anything of value, and to punish any person who engages in such game or keeps or frequents [illegible]; to prevent and suppress bawdy houses or places where fornication is practiced, and to punish any keeper, inmate or frequenter thereof; to prevent and suppress opium smoking and houses or places kept therefor and to punish any keeper of such house or place or person who smokes opium therein, or frequents the same.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR OF STREETS.

Section 32 chapter v of the present charter reads as follows: "To provide for the prevention and removal of all obstructions from the streets, crossings and sidewalks, and for the cleaning and repairing of the same." The following has been added: "But no work done upon a street in pursuance of an ordinance declaring the same as an improvement to be made at the cost of the adjacent property shall ever be paid for out of the general treasury of the city."

NO ORDINANCES TO BE "RUSHED THROUGH."

Section 13 was amended so that no ordinance can be passed by the council unless it shall have been read at length at a meeting of the council prior to the one at which it shall finally be voted upon.

CITY COMMISSIONERS—THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

Chap. v, sec. 44. All the officers and employes of the city of Portland, except the mayor and members of the council and except as hereinafter otherwise specially provided shall be appointed and removed, employed and discharged, as provided by law or ordinance in pursuance thereof, by a board of commissioners, who shall be styled and known as the city commissioners.

Sec. 45. Said board shall consist of five persons who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city of Portland, and hold their offices as hereinafter provided and until their successors are elected and qualified, and each of them shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident and freeholder within the city of Portland for at least three years before his election.

Sec. 46. Said commissioners shall be elected at the first election held under this act, and at their first meeting thereafter they shall divide themselves by lot into two classes, consisting of [illegible] commissioners of such second class shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and those of such first class for the term of four years and until their successors are elected and qualified, and from thenceforth there shall be elected at each succeeding biennial election under this act either two commissioners of the second class or three of the first class as the case may be, for the term of four years.

Sec. 47. A vacancy in the office of such commissioner shall be filled by appointment by the mayor with the consent of a majority of the council.

Sec. 48. Said commissioners shall meet at a place to be provided by the council within ten days after their first election and [illegible] on such day after each succeeding election and at such other times and places as they may provide. But in case the council neglect or refuse to provide a place of meeting for said commissioners, they may provide one for themselves.

Sec. 49. At the first meeting of the commissioners or as soon thereafter as convenient they shall appoint one of their members president of the board, who shall continue to be president during his term of office or until another commissioner is so appointed, and they shall then also appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a fair minute of their proceedings, and do and perform such other clerical labor and acts as they may require. A majority of the commissioners constitutes a quorum thereof and may do any act or institute any proceedings that the board is authorized to do or institute, but they must meet and act as a board and their conclusions, acts, orders and directions must be entered on their minutes, which must be signed by the president and attested by the clerk.

Sec. 50. All the offices and employments in the city that are subject to be filled or provided by the commissioners shall be held during the pleasure of the board, but no removal of any officer or discharge of any employe shall be made, except for misconduct, incompetency or inefficiency on the part of such officer or employe, or for the reason that the services of the latter are no longer required by the city.

Sec. 51. Before removing an officer of the city the commissioners shall give notice of their purpose to do so, and the cause thereof, and shall fix a time and place when and where he may be heard, if he desires, in opposition thereto, and an order for removal shall state in substance and effect the cause of such removal without going into details or particulars, and the action of the commissioners in the premises shall be final, and not subject to review elsewhere.

Sec. 52. The commissioners shall have power and authority to enforce all rules and regulations, not contrary to law or a city ordinance, and necessary and convenient, for the orderly discharge of their duties and the convenient transaction of the business coming before them, and for the effective maintenance and good discipline of the police and fire departments of the city, as well as a faithful and economical administration of the offices and employments herein, together with a correct and diligent discharge of their duties by the officers and employes within their control.

Sec. 53. The commissioners shall commission all officers appointed by them and take and approve their official bonds and cause the same to be filed with the auditor and clerk; they shall cause notice to be given to the auditor and clerk of the appointment and removal of all officers and the employment and discharge of all employes by them, and they shall report to the council on the first Monday in June and in December a general statement of their doings, with estimates of the probable cost of maintaining the police and fire departments for the ensuing half year together with such suggestions and recommendations concerning the administration of the city affairs and the expense thereof as they may think necessary and proper.

Sec. 54. The commissioners shall have no power to incur any indebtedness or bind the city to the payment of any money whatever, except as may be provided by an ordinance therefor.

Sec. 55. Each of said commissioners before entering upon his office shall take and subscribe an oath and file the same with the auditor and clerk, to the effect that he will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of his office according to law and the best of his ability.

Sec. 56.—The clerk of the commissioners shall take and file a similar oath with said auditor and clerk, and he shall receive the sum of $100 per month for his services.

Sec. 57. Any person holding any office or employment under said commissioners who shall promise, contribute, use or solicit any money to be used in any manner for election purposes, at any election held within this city, shall be guilty of misconduct within the meaning of section 50 of this chapter, and liable to be removed or discharged from said office or employment as the case may be.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF STREET COMMISSIONER.

He must have the qualifications of a civil engineer, and give bonds in the sum of $[illegible],000. His salary is to be $[illegible] per month.

(1) He shall have special charge and supervision of all municipal buildings, public streets, grounds, bridges, sewers, drains, cesspools, and lamps and other means of lighting the city and of all work done thereon or thereabout, or material furnished therefor, whether by contract or otherwise.

(2) Whenever any such work is done or material furnished for, or within the city by contract, he must prepare and execute the contract on behalf of the city and specially inspect the work done or material furnished under the same, and file a written report thereon with the auditor and clerk, stating therein whether or not the contract has been faithfully complied with, and if not, in what particular it has not.

(3) He shall make all surveys and estimates needful in the preparation for or the prosecution of any such work, and also all surveys, plans and estimates relating to the same required by any city ordinance.

(4) He shall receive and open all bids for doing any such work or furnishing any such material, and award the contracts therefor, but a committee of the council may be authorized by ordinance to be present at and witness the opening of said bids and the awarding of said contracts.

(5) He shall keep in his office in proper books a fair minute of his official acts and file and preserve therein all bids, contracts, bonds, surveys, field notes, plans, estimates and the like, received or made by him or under his direction in the course of his official duty, and furnish copies or memoranda when required by a city ordinance.

(6) He shall annually make a general report to the council of the work done in his office and under his supervision, with such suggestions and recommendations as he may think proper, but he may be required by the council to report [illegible] any particular matter at any time.

He may have two deputies at a salary not to exceed $100 per month, for whose acts he shall be held under his bond, and he may employ assistants from time to time when [illegible].

Neither the commissioner of streets and public works nor his deputies shall, during their continuance in office, be employed in any private work.

SPECIAL [illegible].

Special [illegible] may be appointed [illegible] at the expense of private parties within [illegible] limits upon the written petition of the owners or agents of the houses, lots and buildings within said limits, but no such appointment shall be made unless [illegible]. Each petitioner [illegible] and what he will pay for the compensation of said special [illegible] [illegible] his services [illegible] if the commissioners know or have reason to believe that any portion of property within the proposed limits is occupied for purposes of gambling or unlawful practices.

CITY OFFICERS NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN CONTRACTS.

No contract shall be made by the commissioners or by the council involving the expenditure of money, for more than two years, and no member of the council or city government shall be interested in such contract.

SALARIES.

Neither the mayor nor councilmen shall receive any compensation from the city for their services as such officials. The only change in salaries of other officers is in the city attorney, which is fixed at $2100 instead of $[illegible]. No change in salaries of officers and men [illegible] the fire department.

OTHER ACTS REPEALED.

The act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Portland," approved October 24, 1882, and the act entitled "An act to establish a paid fire department for the city of Portland," approved October [illegible], 1882, be and the same are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect [illegible] any [illegible] or finance of the city of Portland not inconsistent herewith, and the same shall be in full force and effect until duly repealed or changed.

WHEN THE NEW LAWS SHALL TAKE EFFECT.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the day appointed herein (third Monday in June, 1885,) for the first election thereunder, and the offices of mayor and councilmen shall be deemed vacant from and after that day and as soon as their successors are elected or qualified under this act, and the offices of superintendent of streets and city surveyor are to be deemed abolished as soon as a commissioner of streets and public works is appointed and qualified under this act, but all other persons holding office or employment under the city when this act takes effect shall continue therein until they are removed or discharged as provided in this act, and the present incumbent in [illegible]

Canning's Wit.

[illegible] speech, [illegible] attacked the [illegible] having, according to the opinion of [illegible], spent [illegible] many of the measures advocated by his side of the house and made them their own. The speech was telling, and more telling because it was true. It was applauded to the very echo, and [illegible] many of those who heard him wondered [illegible] Canning would [illegible]. But the hero of the attack, when he rose the house welcomed him with tremendous cheering, as if anticipating the success which usually attended his efforts. In this instance, too, it was not doomed to be disappointed. In a spirit of the utmost good humor, he said that the honorable and learned gentleman had reminded him of an anecdote which he would relate to the house. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an author named Dennis had written a play which was produced at the Theater Royal of the day. In this play was produced a scene in which for the first time on any stage there was an imitation of a thunderstorm. Dennis attended the performance, and had the mortification to witness his piece, notwithstanding the thunder storm, unequivocally damned. Time passed on and with it the memory of his play and its unlucky fate, when, one night he went to see a new play from the pen of another author. This play was in every respect superior to that of poor Dennis, who witnessed each successive scene with feelings of envy. It happened however, that this author had also introduced a thunder storm. As soon as Dennis, who was in the pit, heard the rolling of the thunder followed by the plaudits of the audience, he jumped upon one of the seats, and raising himself to his fullest height, shouted out with the voice of a stentor: "That's my thunder! That's my thunder!"

The roars of laughter that followed and in which Brougham himself, the Dennis of the moment, was compelled to join, baffle all description. His speech was no longer to be thought of, except in so far as it had elicited the ready wit of Canning.—*Temple Bar.*

A deposit of vitreous earth has been discovered on a farm in the western part of Loudon, N. H., about five miles from Concord City proper. Large quantities of the deposit are being sent to Haverhill, Mass., where it is used in the manufacture of glass.

Mr Arthur's senatorial candidacy brings to mind the fact that Andrew Johnson was a candidate for senator in Tennessee the next year after retiring from the presidency, and was beaten by only two votes.

ARMY NEWS

Matters of Interest Pertaining to the Military. Official Changes in the Regular Army.

John P. Clem has been renominated as postmaster at Tombstone, Arizona. He is the well known "Johnny Clem," the drummer boy, who will be remembered by nearly all old soldiers of the last war.

There are no less than sixty-nine officers who may or must be retired within the four years of Mr Cleveland's administration. They include 2 major-generals, 7 brigadier-generals, 31 colonels, 13 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 4 chaplains, 4 captains and 2 first lieutenants.

Exclusive of Bavaria and Saxony Germany has 293 garrisons, forty-six of which consist each of more than 2000 men. Berlin has a garrison of 18,179 men; Metz, 14,710; Strasburg, 9478; Cologne (with Deutz), 7925; Mainz, 7829; Konigsberg, 7051; Coblenz, 6667; Potsdam, 6462.

Some of the European countries pay dearly for military glory. In Germany the army costs 60 per cent. of the whole budget, and in Austro-Hungary 57 per cent. In Great Britain on the contrary, the expense is only 18 per cent., while in the United States the army costs only 15 per cent. of the annual expenditures.

Colonel John F. Head of the medical corps is the first officer retired in 1885, he having attained the age of 64 years January 9. His retirement promotes Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Summers, Major J. R. Smith and Captain J. H. Patzki. Major T. J. Eckerson of the quartermaster's department is the next officer to be retired on account of age. His time will come January 22.

A recruiting officer for the regular army, stationed at Philadelphia, says he can always tell when there is a strike, or when mills have shut down by the number of men who apply to be enlisted. Many of these are very respectable-looking men and have families. During the present troubles among the Kensington carpet mills, the officer says there have been many weavers, young men under 30, who have applied to be enlisted. They say they prefer anything to loafing all winter.

Antoine Lorentz, sword master at the military academy at West Point, is dead after a short and painful illness. Born in France on January 22, 1807, he, at the age of eighteen, entered the French army, serving his native country seventeen years in the south of France, near the Spanish border, and Algiers, where acquired his knowledge of the art of fencing. During these seventeen years he endured great hardships. In 1847 he came to this country and in 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan sword master in the United States military academy at West Point, a position he held until his death. He was a man of wonderful physique and strength, and he was absent from duty only once in twenty-six years. He leaves a wife and five children.

The German military authorities have resolved to introduce an important change in the equipment of all the cavalry. Henceforth cavalry lances are to be carried slung across the back, instead of in a leather case over the right thigh, and, furthermore, all sabers are to be suspended from the saddle, instead of being buckled to the waistband. The high peaked Hungarian saddle is to be discarded in favor of a lighter and more convenient one, somewhat resembling the English hunting pattern, while the burden of both horse and man is to be considerably lightened. For example, two spare horseshoes—a fore and a hind one—will henceforth be taken into the field, instead of four, and the kit of the trooper is to be much reduced.

Following is a list of the generals who have commanded the army since 1775, with dates of command as far as can be ascertained from the official records:

Major General George Washington, July 15, 1775, to Dec 23, 1783.

Major General Henry Knox, Dec 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784.

[illegible] Josiah Harmar, general [illegible] 1789, to March [illegible], 1791.

Major General Arthur St. Clair, [illegible] March [illegible].

Major General Anthony Wayne, April 13, 1792, to Dec [illegible], 1796.

Major General James Wilkinson, Dec [illegible], 1796, to [illegible].

[illegible] George Washington, [illegible] his death [illegible], 1799.

Major General James Wilkinson, [illegible].

Major General Henry Dearborn, [illegible].

Major General Jacob Brown, [illegible].

Major General Alexander Macomb, May [illegible], 1828, to June [illegible], 1841.

Major General Winfield Scott, [illegible], 1841, to Nov 1, 1861.

Major General George B. McClellan, Nov 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862.

Major General Henry W. Halleck, July 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864.

Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, March [illegible], 1864, to July 25, 1866, and as general to March 4, 1869.

General William T. Sherman, March 8, 1869, to Nov 1, 1883.

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, Nov 1, 1883.

Mr Winters, who was so badly frozen a few days ago near Bear prairie, Clarke county, was obliged to suffer the loss of his right leg near the knee, and he may not recover.

MEETING NOTICE.

[illegible] Association [illegible] ALEX. [illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

FINE DRESS MAKING [illegible] THE LEADER.

DRY GOODS—RELIABLE PRICE LISTS [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO [illegible] WORK. [illegible]

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO LEARN DRESSMAKING at MRS [illegible]

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN WANTS CHILD TO [illegible]

WANTED—SIX CHORUS GIRLS. APPLY AT [illegible] A. S. CROSS, Manager.

WANTED SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE [illegible] MRS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED 100 [illegible] men for chopping, and [illegible] number of rock men for the Canadian Pacific railroad; comfortable quarters and fair wages. Apply to R. D. PITT, 9 Washington street.

REMOVED.

I. [illegible] UPHOLSTERER, HAS [illegible]

DIVIDEND NO. 11[illegible].

[illegible] COMPANY [illegible]

Notice to Pilots!

TWENTY PILES ARE NOW STANDING [illegible]

H. D. BUSH.

[illegible]

Scotch Hard Splint

COAL!

Best Quality. Unsurpassed for Household Use,

[illegible] purchasers at

$7 Per Ton

Of 2,000 lbs., at wharf. Delivering and storing $1 to $1 25 extra.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Corner First and Vine sts.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] & CO.

The Success of Our

Clearance Sale

Has encouraged us to make during

This Week

STILL FARTHER

REDUCTIONS.

We assure the public that this is a bona-fide announcement, in order to prepare for Spring Importations.

The Goods

We offer are not old and shopworn or cheap trash but

New and Desirable

And nothing is held back, but everything

REDUCED TO COST.

We would call special notice to our

Men's Department.

All heavy Winter Underwear, Socks, etc, will be launched on the out-going tide.

500 doz. Linen (all linen) Towels 12½c, 16⅔c, 20c, and 25c.

Silks, Velvets,

Cloaks,

Dress Goods,

Hosiery.

[illegible] & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

TO-NIGHT.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT DRAMA,

The Lottery of Life,

BY THE CRISMER DAVIES COMBINATION.

CROWDED HOUSE AT THE

POPULAR PRICES---25 & 50 CTS.

Reserved Seats at Prouty's 75c.

[illegible] AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MONDAY, Jan 1[illegible], grand production of THE OCTOROON.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE!

Corner First Park and Washington streets.

A. S. CROSS, Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Until further notice, Auber's Comic Opera in 3 acts

FRA DIAVOLO!

[illegible] King Beppo W. H. Knowles [illegible] unrivaled JENNIE WINSTON as Fra Diavolo.

Popular Prices 25c and 50c. Reserved seat without extra charge at Morse's Palace of Art.

[illegible] S[illegible]M,

First and Stark,

[illegible]

Pure Chemicals,

Fresh Drugs,

Choice Toilet Articles,

Delicate Perfumes,

Elegant Fancy Goods.

A COMPLETE LINE!

OF

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Chest Protectors and Sundries.

Prescriptions will receive Special Attention.

My purpose shall be to carry nothing but first-class goods and supply my customers promptly and politely with the very best of every article at prices at all times reasonable and maintain a pharmacy first-class in every particular. I ask only a fair trial at the hands of Portland's generous people to substantiate the truth of my assertions.

OUR

[illegible] Annual Clearance Sale

Will Commence on

MONDAY MORNING JAN. 12,

[illegible] In our SIX former ones, we will offer our

Entire Stock at Cost!

[illegible] what we mean when we [illegible] of this kind, and we [illegible] we are never more in earnest.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS!!

OWING [illegible] great business depression we have [illegible] large lines of goods at less [illegible]. We have just completed our [illegible] entire stock of

GENTS FINE FURNISHING GOODS

[illegible] CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

[illegible] the benefit of these bargains.

REMEMBER [illegible] our annual clearance sales are [illegible] and only genuine ones in this [illegible]

BEWARE [illegible] growth of imitators [illegible]

[illegible]S & KING,

186 First Street.

S. & G. GUMP

NO. 184 FIRST ST.

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES,

ENGRAVINGS,

MIRRORS,

TUBES, $1 per dozen.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

MUSIC STANDS,

FANCY TABLES,

CORNICE POLES.

Frames Made to Order and Repairing promptly attended to.

Gump's New Store,

184 FIRST ST.

R. COWAN, Manager.

RUBBER STORE

Rubber Hunting Boots, Coats, Hats, Caps, Gossamers, etc.

Rubber Leather and Cotton Belting, Packing Hose etc.

PRESTON, NOTT & CO.

164 First Street.

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OF PORTLAND

Over 12,000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS. Over Ladd & Tilton's BANK.

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Monthly Dues $1. Quarterly Dues $3.

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E. S. KEARNEY	R. H. LAMSON.

MATTHEW P. DEADY President

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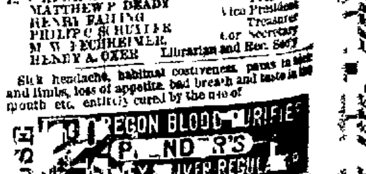
Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in side and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER

PFUNDER'S

KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR



The reason that Thousands cannot get cured of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD and the result of abuse disease or excess, is owing to a complication called PROSTATORRHEA. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR is the ONLY cure for PROSTATORRHEA. Price $2.00 per package, 6 packages, $10.00. Guide to Health and Self-Instruction sent free. Address LIEBIG DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men, 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND [illegible] 10 [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]

Maximum thermometer [illegible] minimum [illegible]

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER.

Copies can be had at the various news stands and at this office. No better medium to send to Eastern people. Mailed from this office to any address in the United States for the price—10 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

For sale at the following places:

[illegible] First and Morrison.

[illegible] Third [illegible] Morrison and Alder.

[illegible] near [illegible] First and Jefferson.

[illegible] First.

[illegible] First and [illegible].

[illegible] First [illegible] Salmon and Taylor.

[illegible] hotel [illegible] Third and D.

Postoffice candy store, Fifth and Morrison.

[illegible] Fourth and Morrison.

[illegible] Morrison.

[illegible] First and Washington.

[illegible] First and Ash.

[illegible] First and [illegible].

[illegible] northwest corner First and Salmon.

[illegible] First near Clay.

[illegible] Fourth and I streets, East Portland.

[illegible] Morrison.

[illegible] First.

[illegible] southeast corner First and Oak.

[illegible] northwest corner First and Oak.

[illegible] News Co., 150 First.

[illegible] news stand, Fourth and Alder.

[illegible] news stand, Fourth corner [illegible].

[illegible] Fifth and Morrison.

[illegible] First near Salmon.

[illegible] First [illegible].

[illegible] 110 First.

[illegible] Washington.

[illegible] 10[illegible] First.

[illegible] North First.

[illegible] North First.

And at the counting room of THE OREGONIAN, Front and Stark.

WEATHER REPORT.

[illegible] A. M. BULLETINS.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

The steamship Mexico sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following passengers for Victoria and Puget sound ports:

Port Townsend—A. C. Dargley.

Seattle—Mrs [illegible] H. Willey, Lena Wayden, [illegible] F. Sanders, Thomas Cook, [illegible] B. Blanchard and wife, [illegible] A. Cutler, C. F. Sammons, [illegible] and daughter, J. W. Jones, J. [illegible] Woodyard [illegible] Robinson.

Victoria—Mrs Williams, B. McCheese, Miss [illegible] J. W. Williams, E. H. Johnson, [illegible] Mrs. A. K. Newman and two children [illegible] Fry, John Lapshise, J. Jason, John Currie, P. C. [illegible] Lee, Miss [illegible], T. Benton.

Tacoma—F. M. Hunt, S. Walks and wife, J. [illegible], Dr Sheets, J. W. Jones.

Fine Work.

[illegible]

Crystal Palace.

[illegible]

[illegible] New Scheme.

[illegible]

From the Blockade.

[illegible]

The Gilman.

[illegible]

[illegible] Nine Cent Store.

[illegible] OREGONIAN. The best [illegible]

[illegible] PHARMACY.—Prescriptions carefully [illegible] First and Stark streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

RKET THEATER.
TO-NIGHT.
TS OF THE GREAT COMED
ottery of Life,
BY THE
DAVIES COMBINATION,
WDED HOUSE AT THE
PRICES—25 & 50 CTS.
od Seats at Pr [illegible]
ATURDAY MATINEE.
Jan 13, grand production of
HE OCTOROON

OPERA HOUSE
Park and Washington streets.
Lessee and Manager.
HT: TO-NIGHT!
til further notice Auber's
Hate Opera in 3 acts
A DIAVOLO!
uis King Beppo W. H. Kinross
JENNIE WINSTON as Fra Diavolo.
es, 25c and 50c. Reserved seat
rge at Morse's Palace of Art.

S [illegible]

and Stark,

[illegible]

nicals,
Drugs,
e Toilet Articles,
icate Perfumes,
Elegant Fancy Goods.

PLETE LINE!
OF
Supporters, Shoulder
, Chest Protectors
nd Sundries.

ill receive Special Attention.

all be to carry nothing but firs-
it p y my customers promptly and
very best of every article at prices as
ite and maintain a pharmacy first-
icular. I ask only a fair trial at the
i generous people to substantiate
ssertions

OUR
a Clearance Sale
Will Commence on
MORNING JAN. 12,
[illegible] SIX former ones,
we will off r our
Stock at Cost!
[illegible] what we mean when we
[illegible] of the kind and we
[illegible] more in earnest

ATTRACTIONS!!
[illegible] business depression we have
[illegible] goods at less
[illegible] We have just completed our
[illegible] consists of GEORGE
[illegible]
FURNISHING GOODS
ANTS ON THE DOLLAR.
[illegible]

& [illegible],
3 First Street.

G. GUMP
184 FIRST ST.

RE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
MIRRORS,
S, $1 per dozen.
TS' MATERIALS,
ANDS,
NCY TABLES,
CORNICE POLES.
to Order and Repairing
mptly attended to.

's New Store,
FIRST ST.
R. COWAN, Manager.

BBER
ORE
g Boots, Coats, Hats, Caps
ossamers, etc.
ther and Cotton Belting,
king, Hose, etc
. NOTT & CO.
First Street.

Y ASSOCIATION
OF PORTLAND
lumes and 125 Papers and
Periodicals.
DARK AND FIRST STREETS
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ADDISON C. GIBBS,
C H LEWIS,
W. H. ETCHEIMER,
HENRY FAILING,
[illegible] LAMSON
President
Vice President
Treasurer
Secretary
Librarian and Rec. Sec'y

[illegible] costiveness, pains in back
appetite, bad breath and taste in the
cured by the use of
ON BLOOD PURIFIER
[illegible] JND [illegible]
Y & LIVER REGULATOR

WONDERFUL INVIGORATOR
RESTORED
Thousands cannot get cured of
[illegible] NERVES, LOSS OF MAN-
sult of abuse, disease or excesses,
[illegible] called PROSTATOR-
LEBIG'S INVIGORATOR is
PROSTATORRHEA. Price,
6 packages, $10.00. Guide to
[illegible] Address LIE-
ARY for Diseases of Men,
[illegible] St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND Jan 10 7:41 P M

Height of barometer	Change in last 24 hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rainfall	State of Weather
29.86	—.00	37	Calm	.00	[illegible]
29.86	—.00	4	Calm	.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	38	W	.12	Rain
29.91	—.08	39	S	.03	Cloudy
29.91	—.08	34	S	.18	Rain

[illegible] thermometer 43; minimum, 35

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER.

May be had at the various news [illegible] and at this office. No better medium [illegible] Eastern people. Mailed from this [illegible] any address in the United States for [illegible] cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

[illegible] at the following places

[illegible] First and Morrison.
[illegible] Third bet. Morrison and Alder
[illegible] corner First and Jefferson
[illegible] First.
[illegible] and B.
[illegible] First bet. Salmon and Taylor
[illegible] hotel, Third and B
[illegible] candy store, Fifth and Morrison
[illegible] Fourth and Morrison
[illegible] 51 Morrison
[illegible] First and Washington
[illegible] First and Ash.
[illegible] First and C
[illegible] southwest corner First and Salmon
[illegible] First near Clay
[illegible] Fourth and L streets, East Portland
[illegible] 46 Morrison.
[illegible] 57 First.
[illegible] northwest corner First and Oak
[illegible] southwest corner First and Oak
[illegible] News Co., 130 First
[illegible] news stand, Fourth and Alder
[illegible] news stand, Fourth, corner C
[illegible] and Morrison
[illegible] First near Salmon.
[illegible] First, bet. E and F
[illegible] First.
[illegible] Washington.
[illegible] First.
[illegible] North First
[illegible] 31 North First
[illegible] the counting-room of THE OREGONIAN
[illegible] and Stark.

WEATHER REPORT.

[illegible] A. M. BULLETINS

[illegible]—Snowing hard calm ther 2 [illegible] 2 inches snow on ground
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 30 2 inches snow
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 32 2 inches snow on ground.
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 30 3 inches snow on
[illegible]—Snowing, calm ther 37, [illegible] inch snow
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 30 just began
[illegible]—Drizzling rain, clouds, calm ther 40
[illegible]—Cloudy, calm, ther 34, 3 inches snow
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 30 just began
[illegible]—Snowing, calm 4 inches snow during [illegible]
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 1 2 inches snow
[illegible]—Snowing, calm ther 30 2 inches snow on
[illegible]—Snowing, calm ther 30 [illegible] inch new snow
[illegible]—Snowing, calm, ther 31, 2 inches new
[illegible]—Snowing, wind down ther 22 [illegible] snow
[illegible]—Snowing hard calm ther 31 river [illegible] inches new snow
[illegible]—Cloudy calm ther 31 river 14 9 ft new snow.
[illegible]—Snowing cloudy calm ther 30 [illegible]
[illegible]—Cloudy calm ther 30 very little snow [illegible] clearing up
[illegible]—Cloudy with strong south ther [illegible]
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 30 [illegible]

A P M BULLETINS

[illegible]—Clear, calm ther 32 [illegible]
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther 30 4 [illegible] snow
[illegible]—Cloudy calm ther [illegible] inch snow
[illegible]—Snowing, calm ther 3 inches snow
[illegible]—Cloudy calm ther [illegible] 2 inches snow
[illegible]—Clouds calm ther [illegible] inches snow
[illegible]—Clouds wind west ther [illegible] light
[illegible]—Clouds calm ther [illegible]
[illegible]—Snowing calm ther [illegible] inches snow
[illegible]—Fair calm ther [illegible] river rising [illegible] and all day
[illegible]—Cloudy calm ther [illegible]
[illegible]—Light snow calm ther 30 [illegible]
[illegible]—Cloudy, calm [illegible] Chinhorn [illegible] afternoon
[illegible]—Cloudy wind northwest ther [illegible]
[illegible]—Cloudy calm ther [illegible]
[illegible]—Snowing hard wind northwest ther [illegible]
[illegible]—Clear calm snowed [illegible]

VALLEY WEATHER

[illegible]—Raining hard warm wind west
[illegible]—Raining hard cool wind north
[illegible]—Snowing cool calm
[illegible]—Raining, hard wind north
[illegible]—Cloudy mild wind light north
[illegible]—Cloudy cool wind light north
[illegible]—Cloudy cool wind north
[illegible]—Cloudy cool wind north
[illegible]—Cloudy cool wind north
[illegible]—Cloudy cool, north wind
[illegible] falling, all along the [illegible]
[illegible] nearly down to low water mark

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

[illegible] steamship Mexico sailed from San Francisco [illegible] with the following passengers [illegible] and Puget sound ports

[illegible]—A. C. Dargley.
[illegible]—Mrs. S. H. Willey, Lena Warden, [illegible], F. E. Sanders, Thomas Cook, [illegible] George B Blanchard and wife, [illegible] Swabacher, A. Cutler, C. F. Sammons, [illegible] Duff and daughter, J W Jones, J [illegible], J Robinson
[illegible]—Mrs. Williams, R. McCheese, Miss [illegible], J. W. Williams, E. H. Johnson, [illegible], C. P. Ridout, Mrs. A. K. Newman [illegible] children, P Fry, John Lanshise, J Jason, [illegible], A. Jason, John Currie, P C [illegible] Lee, Miss Lendebaum, T Benton
[illegible]—E. M Hunt, F. Walka and wife, J [illegible], Dr. Sheets, J W Jones.

Fine Work

[illegible] art of printing especially in that [illegible] known as job work there has been [illegible] progression in recent years toward the [illegible] perfection a fact which is due entirely to [illegible] and enterprise of such men as George H [illegible] Himes [illegible] this section as [illegible] His establishment is modern and [illegible] throughout for doing any kind of work [illegible] line in a style that cannot fail to [illegible] When you want job printing in the way [illegible] call on or address Mr. Himes at No. 5 [illegible] Washington street.

Crystal Palace

[illegible] is the very pleasing title of one of the most [illegible] resorts in the city, where the various [illegible] of the inner man are looked after. Here [illegible] 10 o'clock in the evening is served a [illegible] lunch, embracing such luxuries as hot [illegible] roast meats, Boston baked beans, [illegible] with relishes and sauces. All of [illegible] accompanied with everything in the way [illegible] from a decoction of fine old bourbon [illegible] glass of champagne. If you are [illegible] hungry or thirsty try the Crystal Palace [illegible] First street

[illegible] of the Great Rock Island and Albert Lea [illegible] been moved to No. 3 Washington street [illegible] passengers going east will find [illegible] routes, rates, etc. [illegible] line in connection with the Northern Pa [illegible] from St. Paul and Minneapolis [illegible] connecting with the Oregon Short Line at [illegible] Leavenworth and Kansas City to Chi [illegible] all points east. For full information [illegible] Farwell, ticket agent, Ash street [illegible] General Agent No. 3 Washington [illegible] Portland.

An Entirely New Scheme

[illegible] of elegant prizes are offered at Lent's Drug [illegible] persons buying large amounts before July 1st [illegible] an elegant [illegible] case filled with [illegible] toilet articles of celluloid, in imitation of [illegible] worth $45. There are five present rang [illegible] from $5 to $10, to be awarded to purchasers of [illegible] Prizes are on exhibition at Lent's [illegible] Third and Jefferson where the manager [illegible] will explain. This is no lottery [illegible] chance game!

[illegible] ENTERPRISE [illegible] P [illegible] is astonishing to [illegible] goods merchants running in the same [illegible] their various modes of creating excite- [illegible] encourage business in these hard times by [illegible] to catch the eye. Mr J Pilger has [illegible] most effective plan of disposing of his [illegible] goods and of giving his customers [illegible] He offers his entire stock at [illegible] reserve, to the highest bidder. First [illegible] take place Tuesday, January 13, at 10 A [illegible] First street

From the Blockade

[illegible] & Abnel received yesterday from New [illegible] large invoice of ladies' Jersey jackets— [illegible] been here for holiday trade will be [illegible] during their stock-taking sale at a great [illegible]

The Gilman

[illegible] both able and careful management of [illegible] is becoming the most popular ho- [illegible] city. The rooms are elegant and guests [illegible] attention

[illegible] State, President of the State Temperance [illegible] will give one of his characteristic lectures [illegible] evening January [illegible] at W. C. T. U. hall at 133 [illegible] near Alder. The public are invited

[illegible] annual clearance sale begins Monday [illegible] the stock is at your mercy. Everything will [illegible] limit or reserve.

ST. ELENS Nineteenth Store

[illegible] 5 cents and the address of an eastern friend [illegible] we the statistical OREGONIAN. The best [illegible] circulate in the east.

[illegible] PHARMACY — Prescriptions carefully [illegible] and Stark streets.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

The Oregon passed out to sea at 8 A. M. Friday.

Regular meeting of the board of trade to-morrow night

The British bark Dovenby arrived at Astoria Friday evening

The German bark Britannia and barkentine Tam O'Shanter crossed out yesterday

Mr A. I Wetterleaves on the 15th for a trip to Germany, to be gone three months.

Mr C W Johnson, assistant superintendent of the O. R. & N., left last night for Baker City

A private telegram received here yesterday states that the Oregon and California defaulted their January interest.

The Miss Ray mentioned in the dispatches from Chicago as an heiress, is a niece of the late P. D. W. Hardenburg.

The stores of R. L. and S. L. Stone were closed yesterday on account of the death of their mother in Germany

Reserved seats can be secured at the Casino box office, from 2 to 6 P. M., for to-night's performance of "Fra Diavolo."

Mr Robert Newcomb leaves by the next steamer for California to seek relief from a troublesome attack of asthma.

Bishop Morris will preach to-day and administer the Rite of Confirmation at St. David's Episcopal church, East Portland.

Mr James Young, of Taylor, Young & Co., left by last night's steamer for Southern California, where he will spend the remainder of the winter

North Front street below G is now a continuous pool of mud, girth deep to horses. Loaded teams have to come and go by way of the N street bridge.

Elizabeth Cummings has commenced suit in the state circuit court against her husband, James Cummings, to secure a divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment.

H H Browning of this city has been appointed by J. H. Ames, general purchasing agent of the N P Railroad company at St. Paul, to represent him in this city.

The letter carriers will be on duty at the post office from 2 to 3 o'clock this afternoon, and people will be able to get the packages they have been waiting for so long

The family of Nelson W. Pierce, traveling agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul short line, arrived here yesterday and have taken up their residence at 508 E street.

It is stated upon pretty good authority that Flood & O'Brien of San Francisco will establish a bank in this city next spring, conditioned upon the repeal of the mortgage tax law.

Several people who have letters mailed to them every day from Chicago are inclined to think because they are short three or four letters, that the incoming steamer has three or four days' eastern mail.

The new year is really no change from the old, if the reappearance of the two line item saying that "over 100,000 cords of timber are manufactured into shoe pegs in America every year," is any indication.

Frank Haagin, a young man en route from Iowa to Portland, died yesterday at Huntington. The railroad company were asked to notify the young man's mother, Mrs. Mary P Haagin, who lives near Jones' saw mill.

Fractional block 3 in Sullivan's addition to East Portland, was sold by Sheriff Jordan yesterday, on foreclosure of a mortgage against A. and M. M. Lopez in favor of Fleckenstein & Mayor It was bid off by Fleckenstein & Mayor for $750

Arthur Huston, steward of the British bark Valencia, was fined $10 yesterday by Justice Greene for throwing a bucket of water upon Ben Spencer, a sailor on board the same vessel Thus are the rights of the American seaman protected.

The county court yesterday discharged Otto Roeuicke, guardian of the estate of J. P. Stenger. Some time since Mr. Stenger was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. Last fall he was discharged, and it now appearing that he is completely cured, it was not deemed necessary to continue the guardian in his office any longer.

Yesterday ten carloads of sheep and seven carloads of cattle were received here by the O R. & N., the first since the snow. Five hundred of the sheep went through to Seattle for S Coulter, and 110 were for A H Johnson of this city. The cattle were for O'Shea Bros. Mr James' cattle which were turned loose at the Cascade Locks will arrive to-day

In one of our art stores there is a beautiful autumnal oil painting of Mount Hood, taken from "Mt Earl," near La Camas, executed by Miss Katie D Allmond, the art teacher of the Washington Territorial University. The point from where the view was taken is adapted for an ideal picture. The coloring and distance shows the work of a true artist

A woman applied to Manager Gross, of the Casino, yesterday for a ring picked up in the opera house and so announced. She said she thought she had lost a ring, but was not certain, and that if she had lost it she wasn't quite sure what sort of a ring it might be, and somehow or other when she had finished a description of the ring that perhaps might have slipped away and she not find it out, she went off disappointed

RAFT RECOVERED

The raft of 300,000 feet of logs carried away from the Lucia mills, at Vancouver, by the ice, has been cut out by the crew of the mill and warped back to a safe position. The loss on account of the accident was inconsiderable

TO HAVE A THIRD TRIAL.

J. J. Morrison, charged with burning the Couch hotel, who has had two trials, the jury disagreeing in each, is to have another chance to try his luck. On motion of District Attorney Geann, Frank Wilson, one of the witnesses in the case, has been placed under $100 bonds to appear and testify, which means that Wilson is to be kept locked up till the time of the trial

INCONVENIENCE TO TEAMS.

The closing to travel of the bridge across Marquam's gulch on Hood street, on account of damage from the storm, has caused considerable inconvenience to many people as the macadamized road is closed, and teams are obliged to pull up a steep and slippery hill to enter town by the Front street bridge. A force of men has been set at work on the repairs which will be completed as speedily as possible.

EIGHT BIG INDICTED

The grand jury returned nine indictments yesterday. Two of them were against James McGuire, for setting fire to and burning the American Exchange wharf on the nights of October 21 and 23. There were two already returned against him for the same crime. It appears that a separate indictment is returned on account of each person owning a part of the property. Several of the indictments are supposed to be against gamblers

WANTS PAY FOR A WHEEL

J Born commenced suit in the state circuit court yesterday against the Cascade Mill and Flume company to recover $312 50 and costs. Plaintiff alleges that defendant contracted with him to order a mining wheel from the manufacturer, which he did, and when it arrived here and he was ready to deliver it defendant refused to receive it. It was placed in a warehouse, and Mr. Born now sues to recover the price of the wheel, with costs and charges

PAINTINGS SENT TO TACOMA.

Two of the latest works of art from the brush of J. F. Stuart of this city have been purchased by General W J Sprague of Tacoma, and are already hung in his handsome parlors. The first is a sunset view on the Columbia, from a point above tunnel No. 3, looking down the river. Rock bluff appears on the right, from behind which the sun darts its resplendent rays and paints the landscape in glowing colors. The second painting is Mt. Hood, as seen from the city of that name.

COMPANY G AND THE GRISMER COMBINATION

Owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable cast and to avoid the very hard work of rehearsing a play so as to make it presentable, Company G, Oregon state militia, have decided not to produce "Ours." They have made arrangements with the Grismer-Davis combination to give "Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball," commencing Monday, the 19th inst., at the New Market, the militia company appearing as Elliott Gray's troops and in the ball-room scene. The latter will be made a great feature.

CORN DOCTOR AGAIN IN JAIL.

John Payne, a peripatetic chiropodist who is so often insulting and abusive when going about plying his vocation that it is a wonder he ever gets anything to do, is again in the city jail for drunkenness. He was brought up in the police court yesterday and sentenced to serve five days' imprisonment. This is another of the effects of the snow storm. The money paid out by the O R & N Co to its shovelers not only served to get these latter drunk but also those miserable bummers who were too lazy to work, but who hang around saloons and are always ready to drink with a crowd.

NOT TRUE BILLS.

The grand jury yesterday returned "not a true bill" in the following cases: J. Lewis, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, Mike Reardon, entering house of M. Jacobs, Jesse McDonald, breaking into foundry at Albina, to find something to eat probably; W. E. Morris, threatening to kill M. W. Taylor, D. C. McKenzie, larceny by bailee of a phaeton belonging to H. W Price; Henry Murray, stealing a quilt from Emma Bills, and Ah Gon, attempting to extort five dollars from Ah Don. Of course, examination of these cases did not cost Multnomah county anything, oh, no.

REPORTED MISCEGENATION

A short time since C. F. T. Cooper, a colored barber, applied at the county clerk's office for a license to marry Miss Lucy P. Burnell. Mark O Bell made the necessary affidavit in regard to the age of the young lady and also as to her color. The parties were married by Rev. W. A. Mitchell, a colored preacher, formerly of the island of Jamaica, in the presence of Mark Bell and Anna Yates. And now it is reported by some of Rev. Mitchell's flock that Miss Burnell is a white woman, in which case the preacher and Mark O Bell have laid themselves liable under the statutes of this state to a severe penalty.

DWELLING BURNED

From a letter received by Chas. Ohle from the Seaside, Clatsop, it is learned that the house of S. K Stanley was burned to the ground a few days since. The family lost everything except what they had on. The fire was caused by the bursting of an oil lamp. The neighbors will help him to put up another house as soon as lumber can be procured. The storm at Clatsop was terrific, there being more snow, wind rain and higher water than there has been since 1862. The water was three feet deep in the engine house at the Seaside house, and a hay shed on the place was crushed by the weight of snow on the roof

PRIZE FOR CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.

A number of gentlemen who like to shoot ducks and other birds, but are not much good at clay pigeons, yet like to see the exercise, have clubbed together and ordered a gold medal set with diamonds to be awarded to the best shot. The contest will probably take place late this month and is open to all comers who are true sportsmen. Scrubs and pot hunters can not enter. Of the good shots in Portland, M. F. Spencer, W. Lang Chapman, E. W. Moore, W. L Curry, D. K. Howe, George Curry, Bob Bybee and a half dozen others are certain of winning the prizes

NOT ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL

Burglars effected an entrance into the wholesale drug house of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard sometime Friday night and rummaged about considerably but got very little for their pains. Ingress and egress was obtained through the cellar, presumably after midnight when passengers had ceased to cross by the ferry. The money drawer was forced and its contents, about $20 in small coin, were taken. An attempt was made to break open the safe, but in this the burglars were unsuccessful and they left without taking any goods. It is believed that the work was done by river pirates who came to the foot of Stark street in boats, for no traces were left behind.

LIMITED TO TWENTY PASSENGERS

The Twins still continues to ply between this city and the East side, on the Stark street ferry route, and will do so between the hours of 7 P. M. and midnight, while there remains any strong current in the river. Persons who come running down to the landing just too late to jump aboard the Twins, need not curse the captain and lay their getting left to any mean spot in his nature for that is not the trouble. A few days, or nights ago, in the desire to accommodate everybody, the captain took aboard three or four more passengers than the rules permit him to carry. Some weak-nerved individual, who got on among the first, and didn't care who got left, took occasion to complain to Inspector Ferguson. In consequence the captain of the Twins has been notified not to exceed in the future the number allowed by law, which is twenty

FINED $100

Charles H Davidson, who was arrested several months since on a charge of sending an obscene letter through the mails, was arraigned in the United States circuit court yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100. Davidson is a gawky, ignorant fellow about 20 years of age, who, imagining he had been unjustly treated by Sheriff Wilson, wrote him a vile letter. He was arrested and admitted to bail, and has been up in Garfield county, Washington territory, where he seems to have created an unfavorable impression, as he told Judge Watson he had been ordered to leave by a party who called themselves vigilantes. He evidently thought that the vigilantes ought to be subjected to some sort of discipline, but it is probable that they knew what they were about

UNPARALLELED AUDACITY

It is safe to say that over one half the money paid out by the O. R. & N. Co. to snow shovelers in this city, has already found its way into the pockets of dive keepers and gin jerkers. The records of the police court furnish sufficient proof of this statement. Nearly every man arrested for drunkenness during the past three days has been a snow shoveler and when brought to the jail each one is penniless or nearly so. This entails an additional expense upon the city for the board and lodging of these prisoners, while the saloon keepers are the only portion of the community who experience any benefit. Yet this class of men, who take from the pockets of the poor the money which should be paid out for the commonest necessities of life, have the audacity to petition the council to reduce their licenses

REPORTS FROM STOCK.

From a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Lagrande, an OREGONIAN reporter learned that losses of stock by the recent storm were less than was anticipated. South of Prineville, in what is known as the "Oregon desert," cattle were lost, though the snow in some places was six to eight feet deep. Between Prineville and the Columbia river every band suffered more or less. A good estimate made up from the statements of a large number of ranchers and herders representing localities which took in the entire range of climate of the Inland Empire, is that the loss to cattle and sheep will be under 25 per cent. All stock is in very poor condition now and could not live through another storm of any great severity. A note from Umatilla states that cattle and sheep are coming out all right. A band of antelope was seen within a mile of the town one day during the storm, but no one appeared to have lost any

TOO DRUNK TO STEAL SENSIBLY

Tom Day, a besotted individual, who is oftener drunk than sober, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Cramer upon a charge of larceny. The complaint was made by H. Schneider, who alleges that Day stole a hatchet and a candlestick from his saloon. Both articles were found in Day's possession, and what any man could be thinking of to steal two such worthless things, is "something that no fellow can find out." The candlestick when carefully coaxed can be made to hold a cylinder of tallow, but it would take something a good deal more powerful than coaxing to get the hatchet to cut wood. According to the rates of the second hand dealer who offered ten cents for a shovel that he had sold ten minutes before for two bits, the hatchet and candlestick combined couldn't be worth a copper cent. However, it will probably be shown to have been "larceny from a dwelling," and poor Tom Day, whose greatest offense consists in having paid out all his money for beer and whisky, stands a good chance of going to the penitentiary. He will have an examination in the police court on Monday

LINN SPORTSMEN

The sportsmen of Linn county, says our Albany correspondent, are determined to protect the beautiful ringed neck Mongolian pheasant imported into this state by Hon. O. N. Denny. The first case in which one of these birds has been killed came to light last Monday, when William Radson came to town and offered for sale one which had been killed, as he claimed, by flying against a telegraph wire. Examination of the bird, however, proved that it had been shot, and Radson was immediately arrested. He was examined before Justice Humphrey, who fined him $50 and costs, in default of which he was sent to the county jail for twenty-five days. Nearly 100 of these birds have been fed during the late severe weather by farmers within a radius of five miles around Albany, and the hunters are determined that, having weathered the storm the birds shall not be killed now that winter is about over. In accordance with a suggestion which appeared recently in THE OREGONIAN sportsmen there who are not pot-hunters, instead of setting out decoys in airholes cut in the ice on lakes and sloughs during the freeze-up and shooting the birds enticed to alight, in many places put out wheat to feed them. One band of wild geese came daily to one of the mills in that city, and were fed wheat and chaff

A CARD.

Mr Reynolds Sylvester and Mr and Mrs Stark, the father and grandparents of Tilly Sylvester, wish to return their sincere thanks to Mrs John Garnold and Mrs. Lizzie Collicutt for their kind attentions and assistance during the last hours of their child and for tender service in preparation for the funeral.

The proprietors of *The Golden Future* feeling that their enterprise will be adequately supported in Portland, from the reception by the public of the first number, request us to say that the time taken in making arrangements for its weekly issue hereafter, compels them to extend the time of the second issue until next Tuesday.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Ways of Professional Witnesses Severely Censured.

Recommendation that No Fees be Paid Witnesses in Criminal Cases. Poor Farm Expenses Too Large. Etc

At 4 o'clock yesterday the grand jury came into court and submitted the following report, informing Judge Smith that there was no further business requiring their attention. The judge ordered them discharged and congratulated them in being returned from their arduous duties

PORTLAND, Jan 10, 1885.

To the Honorable Circuit Court for Multnomah County. We, the grand jury of Multnomah county, would most respectfully report to your honor that we have now completed our labors for the present term of this court. We have examined during the time we have been sitting as grand jury 175 cases. Of these we have found in 102 cases true bills, in 47 cases not true bills, and 24 cases came before us originally and not by information sent by other courts, and in these 24 cases we have found no bills

COUNTY OFFICES

We have examined the offices of the clerk and sheriff of this county, and we have also examined the county jail. We find the offices of the clerk and sheriff of the county well conducted and in all respects such as the law requires

COUNTY JAIL.

In regard to the county jail, while we cannot but commend the management of the present officer in charge, we have to join with other grand juries in condemning the location and construction of the jail itself. It is entirely unsuited for a jail, by reason of its position underneath the court house, underneath the ground in fact and further, that we find no sufficient sewerage accommodations and no accommodation whatever for water closets for the prisoners. This is particularly noticeable in the portion allotted to the female prisoners, and we would strongly urge upon the county court that this jail, if it must continue as at present, be so remedied as to provide necessary sewerage connections in order that the health not only of the prisoners, but of the officers in charge and others who are forced to go there on business pertaining to the defense and prosecution of persons charged with crime, may be protected

PROSECUTION OF CRIMINALS

We find furthermore that the expense of criminal prosecutions in this county has grown to be a burden upon the taxpayers of the county. It is of course impossible to prevent all unnecessary expense from being incurred, but we would suggest that much of the expense and all of the expense against which taxpayers are honestly crying out, results from the pernicious habit and practice of allowing witnesses in criminal cases before justices' courts and other courts fees for such services. We find that around many of the justices' courts there is a class of hangers on who make a living by being witnesses—professional witnesses, so to speak—and earn a living in no other way. These persons foster litigation and stir up disputes among people for the sole purpose of becoming witnesses and drawing fees in such capacity. This should be remedied in some way. The legislature at its next session, in our judgment, would do well to pass a law providing that no witness be paid fees in criminal cases before any court or before any grand jury, and that nothing be paid such witnesses in such cases except their mileage. This, in our opinion, would do away with the endless litigation that is now being fostered in the lower courts, which results in great expense to the county. Furthermore, if this is not practicable, we would recommend that whatever law there is passed, police officers be not permitted to draw fees as such, officers executing process, and also be allowed to take up fees as witness. Very much of the expense of attendance on grand juries results from officers of the law being witnesses before such grand jury, and drawing their fees as such witnesses. This should not be. The officers are paid their fees to discharge their duty, and if, in the discharge of their duty, they should chance to be witnesses, there should be no additional expense taxed against the state for the performance of such duty as witness

CITY JAIL

We have also examined the city jail and report that the building now used for city jail purposes is out of repair, and unsuitable in every particular for the purposes for which it was intended. First—It is too small, and there are not sufficient accommodations for the officers of the jail, and the prisoners. Second, the building is out of repair and the roof leaks badly in many places. Third, there are not any sewerage connections, and we find that during the whole course of the year stagnant water and overflow from water-closets floods the cellar underneath and remains there. From this cause the health of the officers and persons in charge of the jail is endangered, and some means should be taken to remedy the evil

POOR FARM

We have also visited the poor farm. We found the poor house, as at present conducted, neat and clean. We also found that the accounts, presented by the superintendent of the poor farm to the county court and audited for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were correct. But in our opinion the expense attendant upon the management of the poor farm is disproportionate to the number of inmates and to the accommodations afforded. We find that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the total expense, omitting credits of the poor farm, amounted to $4782 32. Of this amount, the sum of $2247 10 is for salaries alone. The number of inmates averaged, during the year, 15 50 white and 7 80 per cent. Chinese. The Chinese were are all lepers. The average cost as shown by the superintendent's report including credits, which he figures in his report per inmate, is the sum of $2 63 per week. However, in that report the county is charged with 112.75 cords of wood, amounting to $1370 10. Instead of this amount the county should be charged the cost of cutting a one, which would be $314 20, making a difference in the showing of $1055 90. We figure in this way for the reason that as much as the county pays for the hauling, furnishes the team, wagons, and pays the board of the men, the county should not be charged with anything more than the expense of cutting, as the wood belongs to the poor farm. We are informed also by the steward in charge that the paupers at the poor farm get no meat, and their coffee is made from roasted peas. This is not right. If these people are deserving of the care of the county they should be at least decently fed, even if it costs more. The superintendent's report shows seven of the inmates to be lepers. The lepers are kept on the poor farm in a small cabin apart from the white inmates. These lepers have a small garden and raise their own vegetables, coming to the superintendent for a little tea and rice occasionally. The diet of the Chinese is mostly vegetables. Under these circumstances each leper should cost less than one-half per week and therefore it costs the county even four cents per week for every white inmate. All of which is respectfully submitted

I BLAUMAUER,
Foreman of Grand Jury

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The steamship Columbia sailing for San Francisco carries the following passengers:

Geo. Knight	John Dame
D M McKenzie	James Young
G W Warn	J Ach
Dr C A Plummer	M Abrahams
N Steward	Master McConnell
S Reynolds	C Devitt
H S Gullixson	E G Scobey
Miss Ostrum	Mrs Emmett & child
Miss Emma Stracke	Mrs Coe
Master Geo Dunne	Mrs W Y Crocke
Mrs S Weinst	Hober Steel
J H Joslyn	C I Brucus
W Garnold	A D Charlton
Mrs C B Hughes	Robert Sheridan
Mrs Sheridan	J Gilbert
J O'Conner	John Paul
Jas Stephens	S W Rosenberg & wf
W A Sammons and wf	Mrs Vina Lewis ch & sis
Chick Lewis	J S Newell and daugh
Mrs R H Tyler	Rev I Hansen and wf
T T Madigan	T H Randall
Wm Harding	Geo R Curtis
Mrs S S Cowles	Geo Shields
J Mansfield	Miss Tilly Menze
P Peterson	Geo W Thompson
Capt J Haynes	F Ephram
Geo Ashley and wife	D E Whitney
J W Gardiner and wf	H L Frank
Mrs J Sherro	Miss Kate Summer
Mrs J Reid	J A Johnson
Isaac Munson	W D Mathews
I Wilzenski	G A Olmstead
T W Wilky	J W Cooper
D Biblero	Col Grayson and wife
J W Wright	Mrs T L Fitch
Mrs S Weinest	Mrs M A Hembeldt
T J Owings	D H Jones

Wm Cochran and wife 50 in the steerage.

Within four years past, in Tazewell, Russell and Washington counties, Va., 1500 men and 8000 horses have been engaged in the walnut lumber trade, bringing into these counties $1,500,000. One walnut tree realized $600

FIRE AT OREGON CITY

An Early Morning Blaze that Destroys about Ten Thousand Dollars Worth of Property in that Town

About half past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of Oregon City were awakened by an alarm of fire which had been discovered by a night watchman in the rear of the saddle shop of John Schram. The flames spread rapidly along Main street, destroying the old Masonic building on the corner of Main and Fifth street, the *Enterprise* office, H. E. Cross' law office, F D Kelly's dwelling and store, Dr Norris' office and A W. Howard's furniture store, when they were finally subdued.

The fire department turned out promptly, but owing to an insufficient water supply, it was unable, even with the most strenuous exertions, to prevent the spreading of the flames. All the members deserve great credit for their labors, the chief engineer risking his life and sustaining some slight injuries.

The cause of the small supply of water was owing to the backing up of the Willamette, just below the falls. Two large, powerful pumps are employed to force water up through the town from the river. The water from the river had risen above the wheel of one of these pumps, in consequence of which it could not be worked at all. For this reason the pressure in the mains was not very heavy, and so the flames were fought at a decided disadvantage

Just how the fire originated is not known, but there is a very strong reason for the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary. There was no one living in the rear of Schram's shop, and the hour at which the flames first made themselves visible is a very suspicious circumstance. The losses are as follows

John Schram, saddle shop, building and contents, a total loss, $3000 no insurance

Masonic building and furniture, $2000. A part of the records was saved, but all the paraphernalia was burned, no insurance.

Oregon City *Enterprise*, building, type, press, paper, office fixtures, etc., all destroyed, loss $200; insured $700

H. E Cross, law library and records, about $200, no insurance

F. D. Kelly, building, $600, no insurance Nearly all the stock of groceries was saved. Mr Kelly's family lived in the second story over the store, but by great exertions he saved nearly all his household effects

A W Howard's loss was quite small, and is covered by insurance

Dr Norris' loss is not known

TERRIBLE FALL.

Tom Barry, a Pugilist, Tumbles from a Gymnasium Gallery and is Badly Banged up.

Yesterday afternoon, Tom Barry, a San Francisco pugilist of some local reputation, who came up here to fight Tom Turk, Joe Taylor's man, went up to the Olympic Club's room in New Market block to take a little glove exercise with Dave Campbell. While he was in the gallery or balcony, used for a dressing room, he leaned against the curtain, supposing it to be a solid partition, and fell to the main floor, a distance of twelve or fifteen feet. He must have struck "doubled up." He sustained a terrible scalp wound reaching from the forehead back to the base of the skull, laying the bone bare the entire distance. His left kneepan was fractured clear across, but it was a simple fracture. Drs McKenzie and Wheeler were hastily summoned and dressed the wound in the head. There was slight concussion of the brain, but the skull was not fractured. After the scalp wound had received attention, Barry was conveyed to St Vincent's hospital. To-day the staff physicians will perform the operation of drawing together the broken parts of the knee cap, and because it is a straight fracture have hope of saving the joint from remaining stiff

THE NEW MARKET

Another Week of Popular Prices—Last Week's Success—The "Octoroon" Monday Night

This evening, Brougham's comedy of "The Lottery of Life," will receive its last performance. The new departure at this popular theater of giving plays at popular prices, has been a most successful one, as the crowded houses every night last week have testified. This success has induced Mr. Howe to make further arrangements with Mr Grismer for his entire company to give this week Dion Boucicault's great drama depicting southern life, "The Octoroon." This drama has been one of the most successful of all the plays written by this great author, and is a true and striking picture of life in Louisiana before the war. Mr Grismer has spared no pains in his preparations to present it in its entirety, with magnificent mountings and mechanical effects. A corps of jubilee singers have been specially engaged to present with realistic effect the great cotton plantation scene, the steamboat landing and the slave auction, and will enliven the evening with some of their quaint and negro melodies, hymns and plantation songs and dances. Mr. Grismer will again make a change in his line of impersonations, appearing as the Indian Wah-no-tee. Miss Davies will appear as Zoe, the octoroon girl. All should remember the popular prices of admission, 50 and 25 cents, witnessing for this sum, fine plays, well mounted and acted by a most powerful organization. Following is the cast

Wah-no-tee, an Indian	Jos. R Grismer
Salem Scudder	Frank Wright
Old Pete	L. R. Stockwell
George Peyton	Geo. P. Webster
Jacob McClosky	[illegible]
Captain Ratts	Walter [illegible]
Judge Sunnyside	J. Cummings
Colonel Poindexter	J. A. Morgenstern
La Forche	H. Simpson
Jackson	Deanes
Thibodeaux, Planters	E. H. Bender
Callon	J. J. Morchant
Solon	Frank Hart
Zoe, an Octoroon Girl	Miss Phosa Davies
Dora Sunnyside	Miss Lottie O'Connor
Mrs. Peyton	Miss Sara Stevens
Dido	Miss Lillian Montford
Grace	Miss Wall
Dudo	Miss Lottie Harry
Paul, a boy slave	Minnie O'Connor

Jubilee singers [illegible] on the levee
The slave auction
The duel in the canebrake
The burning of the Magnolia
Life on the Sunny South

THE HOTELS

QUINBY

W. F. Munker, Tacoma	J. B. Tiley, Oregon
F. P. Reynolds, Oregon	G. M. Edwards, Oregon
C. Wilson, St. Paul	J. W. Stevens, Oregon
C. R. Huhn, O R & N Co	J. B. Cornell, F P Co
J. A. Burton, Walla Walla	H Bidwell, Springfield, O
H. J. Butt, O R & N Co	C H Carter, Ashland
M. Seppet, Tacoma	Mrs M Rhodes, Bay City
H. Kals, do	J B Coulpeston, Stratton
C. W. Tillis, do	C S Jenkins, Ashland
H. J. H., do	J. Gribble, Tacoma
J. H. Smith, do	J. W. Taylor, do
J. J. Brown, do	James Whiteford
H. Stuart, do	

HOLTON HOUSE.

J. N. Brown, Tacoma	J. J. Grady, Monmouth
W. J. McCall, N. Yamhill	P. Frank, Dayton
W. D. H., Hillsboro	W. J. Hill, The Dalles
A. J. Lyle, Tillamook	C. J. Schelsing
W. H. Kool, Lebanon	James McNaught, Seattle

MERCHANT HOTEL.

Capt. Thornborn, ship Valparaiso	J. H. Armstrong, Corvallis
H. Adams & wife, Denver	S. Tetherow, Monmouth
J. Shalley, Salem	J. M. Davis, Halsey
J. J. Shalley, do	C. P. Preston, Halsey
J. J. Branch, Halsey	H. Ellsworth, do

Railway travel in England, according to official reports, is growing safer from year to year. Last year not a single passenger was killed except as the result of his own carelessness, and only 602 were injured

Advices from Larnaca, Cyprus, say that defalcations amounting to $250,000, have been discovered in the revenue department, and that many of the officials have fled to Asia Minor.

The Florida orange crop this season is reported to be so much larger than the packing-box manufacturers anticipated, that the shippers now find it difficult to buy boxes for their fruit.

A movement is on foot in Pittsburg to secure the passage of a law compelling the plugging of gas wells not in use, which will thereby, it is said, save millions of feet of gas which are now being wasted.

Cleopatra's needle, the obelisk brought by Commander Gorringe from Alexandria, Egypt, and erected in Central park, New York shows serious signs of decay under the influence of New York climate.

The manufacture of watches and clocks in Switzerland has of late suffered so severely that many of the factories have been indefinitely closed. Geneva has lost 25 per cent of its trade in this line in four years

[illegible] the Snow Blockade of the O. R. & N. [illegible] on exhibition and for sale at Partridge's Bijou Studio [illegible] postoffice.

Everybody takes coffee at H. Gresie's Bon Ton coffee house and check restaurant, 9 North First.

LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT.

JOHN SLAVICH,
THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR,
Has just refitted his large, elegant and well-appointed Restaurant, First St., bet. Morrison and Yamhill.
Meals can be obtained at all hours, day or night.
A number of fine rooms have been fitted up for ladies

To All Those Whom We Have Been Unable to Serve:

[illegible]

Our sale holds until February 6th, and there need be no fear but that everyone will receive the benefit of the same, as our stock is simply enormous.

We would suggest to all, to come early in the day and thereby avoid the Rush of the afternoon.

Parcel Delivery.

On account of the great Rush it is impossible for us to deliver all packages on the same day as purchased.

S. Lipman & Co.

[illegible]
AT
AUCTION.

In order to make room for an Elegant Stock of
SPRING GOODS.
Soon to arrive, I will offer my
ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Suits, Cloaks,
Etc., Etc.
AT AUCTION,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
WITHOUT RESERVE.

This is positively a rare chance for those who desire goods, as every article will be offered.

SALE COMMENCES AT 10 A.M.
Tuesday,
January 13, 1885.
AT
J. PILGER'S.
153 First street.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auction'r.

A. ROBERTS,
Corner Front and Alder sts
Portland, Oregon
THE LEADING
Clothier, Merchant Tailor
—AND—
HATTER
OF OREGON.
REDUCTION IN PRICES ON ALL GOODS
From Now Until January 1.

THE DINNERS
Served at the
BALDWIN RESTAURANT
FOR FIFTY CENTS
Are becoming very popular. Try them.
10 ALDER STREET.

[illegible]
—BY—
[illegible]
9 A. M.
[illegible]
—WILL—
COMMENCE TO DISPOSE
—OF THE—
Stock Fea[illegible] during the Night of the [illegible].

ONE-HALF the value allowed by the appraisers to be PAID BY THE LANDLORD, the other half must be realized from the sale COMMENCING MONDAY.

This is the only sale of the kind where
[illegible] Were Actually [illegible]

NO BAITS OFFERED.

No Restrictions as to Quantity.
This is a genuine Sale.

23 First Street.

THE MAIDEN AUNT TO HER NIECE.

Ah, yes! I am old and lonely,
And the fire has left my eye;
I live in the dead past only,
In the light of the days gone by.
Sunset approaches—the shadows grow long
Life's day is drawing to evening.

Yet, when a hushed world is sleeping,
In bright dreams I am young again,
And swiftly my feet are flying
To the sounds of a joyous strain;
With wild floating tresses I queen it there,
As in the dead days, when my face was fair.

When these thin gray locks were glancing
In the sun, living waves of gold,
And these tired, dim eyes were dancing
With mischief and mirth untold,
And there was one lover—but let that go—
The night draweth near; it is better so.

Well, I have no wish to linger,
For I have grown weary, love
And a shadowy, solemn finger
Seems ever to point above.
Where true balm awaiteth the wounded breast;
After the fret and the fever—rest.

—*London Truth.*

THE HUNDREDTH MAN.

"Now, see here, my friend," said John Proctor, his honest eyes looking gravely into the tramp's face, as he balanced a dime on the tip of his finger. "I'm not going to read you a homily on the subject of labor, but I want to present to you a little matter of statistics. You know, as well as I, that the territory is swarming with men of your class. Not less than six, begging for money, have stopped me on the street to-day, while down there at the yard"—indicating with his hand a row of tall lumber piles in the distance—"we haven't had three applications for work in a month."

"Try me."

"Do you imagine you would work if you had the chance? I have had a little experience with fellows of your sort. You have such remarkable appetites." He addressed him generally as the representative of a race. "You work half an hour, then come around with the plea that you can't work on an empty stomach, draw an advance of half a dollar on your wages, and that is the last we see of you."

The man retorted so sharply that one could almost have fancied the poor remnant of spirit abiding in him stirred him to something resembling wrath.

"That's always the way," he muttered. "Say we won't work; they won't give us a show. I know we're a pretty low-down lot, but some of us start out square enough. If a man goes down there is no getting up again."

There was something almost pathetic in his sullenness as he shuffled away, his rags flapping in the strong breeze and ill-mated shoes clattering an accompaniment to his gait.

"Come back here, will you?"

John Proctor's voice was strong and decisive. The tramp halted, hesitated, looked away and then shuffled back again.

"Come down to the yard this afternoon and I'll give you a job. But take this half-dollar and get filled up first."

He had exchanged the dime for a larger coin and held it in his outstretched hand.

The man did not immediately extend his hand to take it. In the moment or two that elapsed, the young lumberman thought he detected a trace of something allied to resentful pride in his bearing. But the illusion vanished as a grimy hand closed greedily upon the silver, and the fellow disappeared, without even troubling himself to make any formal expression of his gratitude.

John Proctor looked after him with a quizzical smile. Five minutes later he knew his own name would be the toast of a drunken crowd of loafers in the saloon around the corner. To be sure it would not help to advance a certain Quixotic reputation which had attached itself to him since his first advent in this little Mexican town. But he steadily adhered to his creed. Grant that ninety-nine out of a hundred of this population were thieves and mendicants, he was wont to say he preferred to be victimized by the ninety and nine rather than miss that hundredth man.

Arrived at the park, a strip of land running through the heart of the place, the title to which was in dispute between the railroad company, a handful of determined squatters, and the government, John brought down the wire fence this morning with one vigorous kick. Kicking down this wire fence was one of the legitimate pastimes of the inhabitants, who could not afford to make a detour of a mile or more to reach their places of business, nor yet hazard garments by scaling it. These encroachments on the part of citizens had once been resisted with warlike demonstrations; but now, as Proctor stepped through the gap, a patient-looking, round-shouldered little man advanced, trundling a wheelbarrow, laden with a huge coil of barb-wire, and, politely greeting the trespasser, set about repairing the fence. Parsons was in the employ of the road and scrupulously obeyed his instructions, but a gleam of humor in his eye told that he sympathized with the trespasser.

As John Proctor took his way down through the park in the direction of his office, he seemed to throw off the unpleasant reflections which had been annoying him with one shrug of his powerful shoulders. The young man's eyes fell cheerily upon the somewhat incongruous array of buildings that constituted the town. He gloried in the homely little edifices squatting over the ground in various directions. Had not every foot of lumber been supplied from his own lumber yard? And did not this avalanche of trade mean—Annie? Nothing could be mean or poor which brought these years of waiting to an end. He was a practical man, little given to enthusiasm of any sort, but for her sake he looked with the glowing vision upon the turreted mountain-tops in the distance, with their purple shadows and golden light. How she would rejoice over them, that quiet little denizen of western prairies, who had lived among the monotonous levels of central Illinois all her life.

The thought lent cheerful energy to his voice, as he entered the yard and gave some directions to Maxon, his hard-worked bookkeeper and general factotum. Proctor was deeply engrossed in making out an order for several carloads of finishing lumber, when a shadow darkened the floor and the tramp stood before him. He could not repress an exclamation of surprise. The vagabond observed it and his face lowered as he asserted himself defiantly.

"Yes, I've come," he said. "What are you going to give me to do?"

John Proctor put on his hat and went with him into the yard, where an empty car was waiting to be filled on an order from a neighboring town. He showed the man a small slip of paper tacked on the end, and was about to explain where he would find the material designated, when the fellow threw off his coat and deftly attacked a pile of scantling, which happened to be the first item that was on the list.

"Halloa!" said Proctor, gazing at him in surprise, "you seem to know something about this business?"

"A little," returned the man, shortly.

The young lumberman took his way back to the office. A little later the ruddy visage of Maxon looked in at the door as he returned from dinner.

"Oh, by the way, Maxon, I have a new man at work out in the yard. You might keep an eye on him."

"Now, Mr. Proctor!" exclaimed Maxon in hopeless protest. "Is it another of them fellows?"

"Well, you see, he declared he was willing to work, and it seems only fair to give a man a chance."

The broad-shouldered young proprietor was avowedly on the defensive.

"So far as I am concerned, of course it's nothing to me," observed Maxon, dejectedly. "But it puts me out to have you made a laughing-stock all over town. It's a shame—well, it's no use talking. Yes, you may depend upon me to keep an eye on him, sir! These fellows will bear watching. I say, though, Mr. Proctor, haven't you got mighty close up to that hundred?"

Half an hour later Maxon looked in again, and his face lit up with a mischievous smile.

"Don't you want to take a look at your new hand now, Mr. Proctor? He is just like the rest of them, sitting on a lumber pile and doubled up with a pain in—"

A flying Spanish conversation-book checked further intelligence, and Maxon dodged around the corner to escape further missiles. At 6 o'clock, when the hands came up to receive pay for their day's labor, John Proctor saw his protege standing off a little distance. The man made no demand for wages, and his employer took no notice of him. As the men filed out, the agent of the Plumbago city train, a personal friend of Proctor, came running into the office with a package in his hand.

"Here, Proctor, run them over quickly and sign the receipt. It's the $5000 from Juarez & Sinner. I haven't a moment to spare."

The lumber-man hastily counted the notes, signed his name to the receipt in a bold, dashing hand, and the agent hurried off.

Left alone, Proctor drew from his pocket a long, Russian leather pocket-book and laid the notes carefully inside. As he thrust this into his breast pocket he chanced to glance toward the window and encountered the hungry eyes of the tramp following all his movements from without. As the man saw he was detected, he paused, seemed about to speak, then changed his mind and sauntered away carelessly. A vague anxiety assailed John Proctor. It was long after banking hours; there was no help for it: he must be the custodian of the treasure until morning.

He sat up late that night. The payment of this sum was all that was necessary to make the trip a definite and tangible matter. There was a pile of correspondence to be turned off and a letter to be dispatched to the little woman in Illinois, telling her to discharge her music pupils and make ready for his coming. When he had finished his letters, he sat quietly for awhile in his big arm-chair. It was very late when he rose, and, locking doors and windows, proceeded to the little inner room, where he slept. He drew off his coat, and, folding it carefully placed it beneath his pillow. Then he examined the barrels of an English bull-dog pistol, which hung upon a hook beside the bed. Reassured by this precaution, he sank into a heavy sleep.

Several hours before a man had crawled upon a low pile of planks flanked by two others of towering height. As he stretched himself at full length with a bundle of shakes for a pillow, he philosophically reflected that such a bed was not to be despised. He was not ill-qualified to judge, for his experience had been wide and diversified, and he had learned to weigh the most delicate points of variance with the fine discrimination of a connoisseur.

He had traveled half-way across the continent without once knowing the shelter of a civilized roof. He had tented beneath the fragrant shades of orange groves in southern California, and in waving fields of golden grain; some terrible nights on the Colorado desert, where the mercury marks 110 degrees at midnight, parching for water and choking with the hot dust of the arid waste, walking at daylight to find the delusive mirage mocking him in the distance. He had sunk down exhausted on the barren plains of Arizona and aroused to find himself stabbed in a thousand places by the cactus-needles, cast upon him by the malicious breeze—ever lured on by the sweet face of a child who had smiled farewell through a mist of tears.

The quiet of the place, the gently stirring air, odorous with the fragrance of the pine woods, and the sleepy twinkle of the stars overhead, and the weariness of muscles unaccustomed to labor, soon lulled him into slumber.

A little later two glowing sparks of fire seemed to glide down the railroad track, steal around the office and disappear within the long dry shed at its rear. During their progress these sparks of fire occasionally described magnificent curves in the air, in the accentuation of certain rythmical utterances in the corrupted Spanish of the Mexican tongue. The lowest Mexican peon who all his life goes half clothed, half fed and unsheltered, handles his cigar or cigarette with the fine pomposity and careless grace of the proudest hidalgo.

John Proctor awoke that night to find himself assailed by a foe mightier than his feeble imagination had pictured. He tried to rise, but found himself unable, oppressed by a terrible sense of suffocation from dense volumes of smoke which filled the air, through which vast sheets of flame darted their forked tongues towards him. Suddenly the wall of flame and smoke was parted and the face of the tramp bent over him. He was roughly shaken, pulled off the bed, half dragged, half carried through the little private office, and dragged into the larger room beyond, where the fire had begun its work of devastation. Then voice and memory came back, and he shouted:

"My notes! In my coat pocket—under the pillow—let me go!"

For an answer he was violently propelled forward into the arms of some men, eagerly crowding through the flaming doorway. He struggled to free himself from their grasp. He fought with them, cursed them and finally broke down and cried like a child. Maxon's fierce tones recalled him to himself.

"Why, man, do you think we would let you go into that fiery furnace again? See! There goes the roof, now!"

With a gentle waving motion of the roof seemed to slowly vibrate to and fro, then sank down with a sudden crash, and a flying volume of sparks celebrated its downfall.

With half-dazed senses John Proctor stared about him, and his gaze wandered to the sky above him, where an angry crimson glow had blotted out the stars and rested on the distant mountain chains, weirdly reflecting from their seamed fronts and craggy peaks the glare of the unrighteous flames. Would she admire them now?

Surely it was a spectacle to enchant the eyes of unprejudiced spectators, whose whole possessions were not being sacrificed to the effect. He turned to the scene before him. There was still something to be done. The cream of the stock had been destroyed, but unless some piles of lumber to the right of the building were speedily removed, the fire would communicate with the whole outside stock, stretched for several hundred yards along the track. He turned to the crowd of men who stood there, inactive, gazing upon the scene.

"Come on and help us save the lumber!"

A couple of dozen men came promptly forward. The lumberman saw, to his surprise, that the volunteers were almost exclusively composed of the so-called professional men of the town. The local officials of the railroad, a well-dressed set of fellows, commonly viewed with contemptuous eyes by the hard-working portion of the population, presented themselves to a man. The tall form of Judge Cheeseman, a slim and somewhat aristocratic legal luminary, loomed up in their midst. A quiet-looking little real estate agent leaped upon a pile of shingles and began to fling the bunches down to a German chemist below. The two rival editors (for the least of New Mexican villages usually boasts its miniature newspaperdom) who had exchanged shots on Gold avenue the previous day, glared cordially at each other along the lengths of timber they undertook to transport to a place of safety. The laboring population offered scarcely a representative, save in the person of a few contractors and mechanics, who have learned to know and like the pleasant young lumberman.

The men worked like heroes. Their energy never waned until a faint light in the east began to rival the red glare which the flames, through the medium of high, rare atmosphere, cast over the desert plains for miles around, and every piece of timber was removed to a safe distance.

Worn and wearied, John Proctor sat down to rest upon the wheel of his own copying-press. A gradual change had taken place in the ranks of the loungers. Many of the spectators of the night had gone home to refresh themselves with a nap, and the remainder were reinforced by a straggling corps of men who had slept all through the turmoil and excitement. One of these, a stout fellow with a big diamond blazing in his shirt bosom and a mimic beer-bottle suspended from his massive watch chain, was recounting his experiences, as all people revel in detailing their individual impressions on the occasion of a fire.

"You see, I was sleeping like a log when Lizzie caught hold of my shoulder, and she says, 'Bob, Bob, wake up, I tell you! The sky is all afire, and there must be an eclipse!' I reached up to see if my pocket-book was safe—"

The words brought back to John Proctor a sense of the loss he had sustained. At that moment Maxon strolled up, flushed with exertion. He had just administered a sound kicking to a couple of young Mexicans whom he had detected making off with a keg of building hardware.

"Maxon," he said, abruptly, "did that fellow who got me out last night come out safely himself?"

"Now, I think of it," returned Maxon, "he went back a minute, but he got out all right—just as the roof fell in. I thought at the moment a piece of falling timber hit him, but he scrambled off fast enough."

A dread suspicion assailed John Proctor's honest heart, but he repelled it sturdily. Yet all day long, as he wandered dreamily about, answering a thousand questions, or fishing from the ruins various mementoes of the wreck, there would constantly intrude upon him the memory of two greedy, devouring eyes peering through a window, a strange retreat into a burning building and disappearance into the shadows. When night came it was necessary for some one to stay and guard the ruins, for, if the wind should rise, some smouldering piles of lumber might be fanned into a blaze and the remainder of the stock swept away. Maxon, wearied and hollow-eyed, offered his services.

"Not a bit of it, Maxon. Go home to your wife and babies. I have engaged a man."

Proctor did not add that the watchman he had engaged was no other than himself, but when the rest had gone home he remained there alone. Separated as it was from the rest of the town, by night it was a dreary solitude. A fiery spark miles away over the level plain developed into the headlight of the evening train, which thundered past on its way to the depot below. The moon came up and threw into weird relief the blackened ruin.

John Proctor, who had been slowly pacing to and fro, sat down upon a bunch of shingles and buried his face in his hands. He knew what not even Maxon had guessed—that his disaster had wrought his irreparable ruin. It would require every cent of his insurance money to settle his outstanding liabilities, for he had done business on the rushing western plan and had carried a stock out of all proportion to his capital. If he had only saved that $5000, or if he had not been so ambitious, Anne had been ready—poor little girl. She had even proposed bringing her piano to this raw southern town and eking out their income with the result of her own labors. On one point he was resolved. Whenever he got square with the world again he would put his pride in his pocket and, humbly presenting himself before the little woman, ask her to share his fortunes for better or worse. Oh, God! how long will it be? A sharp groan escaped his lips.

Suddenly he rose and stood erect. His quick ear had caught the sound of some heavy body slowly moving over the ground.

"Who is there?"

"Only me. Is that you, boss?"

John Proctor bent forward and perceived a man slowly crawling along the shadow of a pile of joists. As the figure emerged into the moonlight he saw that the fellow dragged one leg helplessly after him. His suspicions melted away beneath his natural warmth of heart.

"Are you hurt?"

"Only a falling timber, boss, but the ire got into my eye and I can't see very well."

He had drawn himself to Proctor's feet and stopped, turning a little upon his side, his head propped up with his hand.

"You see, when I came through the door something fell against me, and not seeing you and not being able to get about very well, there were so many of those cussed Mexican thieves about, I was afraid they might make off with this," holding out a flat leather pocket-book, which John Proctor seized with a glad exclamation. The man went on talking in an absent way.

"I wouldn't have liked to have you think ill of me. You're the first man who gave me a chance since I got down. I wasn't always a loafer, sir. You spoke of my knowing something about the business, and to be sure I ought, if 15 years as a 'sorter' in the Wisconsin lumber regions can teach a man anything of lumber. But when my wife died I struck off out west. It's been hard luck ever since, and my little girl back there with her grandparents——"

His voice seemed to fail for weakness.

"What have you eaten to-day?" asked the other sharply.

The man answered reluctantly and almost in a tone of apology:

"You see, sir—down there among the lumber piles—how could I?"

John Proctor was a man given more to action than speech. He addressed the man now, in clear, decided tones:

"Do you think you could hold on to my back while I carried you down to the hotel?"

"Why sir! It wouldn't be fit."

"Shut up! Put your arms around my neck."

The office and barroom of the hotel, a pretentious edifice of Eastlake architecture, held its usual quota of respectable loafers when John Proctor entered with the uncouth figure on his back. A giggle of laughter ran through the crowd. The majority fancied the young lumberman's brain had been turned by his recent losses and that his dementia had taken the form of a violent development of the weakness with which he had been accredited. The laughter suddenly ceased when the young man went straight to the clerk, saying in clear, ringing tones:

"Give me the best room you have. This man, who saved my life last night, is badly hurt. Some of you (turning to the idlers) go at once for the surgeon of the Atchison road."

A dozen men sprang forward to relieve him of his burden, to help him carry the poor fellow to a comfortable room, where he was gently laid upon the bed. The sufferer received these attentions in silence. His dim eyes stared incredulously about the room and into the kindly faces bending over him. That anything like this should happen to him. How long would it last? Would they let him have one good night's rest before turning him out again? When once more on the desolate plain, wandering through sagebrush, mesquite and soap weed, it would seem like some strange dream. But what was this? The stalwart young lumberman, speaking huskily to the doctor:

"And mind, McLean, do your best. I owe him more than I can tell you. Put him in good trim to take the foremanship of my yard when I get stocked up."

This silly old vagrant buried his face in his pillow and wept.

The Prices Were Very Decollete.

"The price on that," said a clerk, picking up a remnant of silk, "is quite decollete."

"What?" said the startled customer.

"The price is quite decollete," I said.

"Young man, do you know what decollete means?"

"Yes, madam, I do."

"Well, I think you are mistaken."

"Oh, no, I am not."

"What does it mean?"

"It means cut low, and that's what's the matter with the price on this piece of goods; it's way down."—[Merchant Traveler.

OREGON'S EARLY EXPLORERS

BY PROF. W. D. LYMAN—FIFTH PAPER.

The expeditions of Gray and Vancouver by sea, and that of Lewis and Clark by land, had lifted the veil of mystery from the river of the west, but much yet remained to see, especially on the landward side, before it could be said that the country was known. We need to cross the bar with at least one more tossing ship and to float with one more canoe-fleet on the alternate foaming rapids and tranquil deeps of the Columbia. We must once more face the snowy bulwarks of The shining, stony or Rocky mountains (as they were successively called—each name worse than the preceding—) and again crawl through the savage canyons of the Snake river. We must once again bask in the flickering camp-fire light beside the yellow Missouri or shiver in the whirling snow-flakes of the Idaho mountains. And we can meanwhile gloat over the juicy haunches of buffalo or the sizzling beaver-tails, or with changing luck worry down a dog-chop or mule-steak, or grimly gnaw a boiled moccasin.

The next set of expeditions to Oregon after the time of Lewis and Clark was that connected with the founding of Astoria and the operations of the American Fur Co. Though familiar to many through the fascinating but not altogether reliable narrative of Irving, this ill-starred venture of John Jacob Astor is no doubt unknown to many of those now in daily sight of the scenes where it was carried on. In its brilliant promise, costly establishing, distressing hardships and bitter disappointments, it was typical of much of the early fur trading in this, as well as other parts of our land. The fur trade has always been the forerunner of civilization in this country. First to break the ground in the wilderness, it has braved the first perils and grasped the first profits. It has skimmed the cream of the wilderness, but many a time the costly cream-pitcher has been broken in carrying it away.

Canada was at first the battlefield of the rival fur companies of the new world. Here the sanguine and vivacious and amiable Frenchman struggled against the indomitable and calculating shrewdness of the Englishman and Scotchman. Finally, after many years of rivalries, the great Northwest company of Montreal triumphed over all its competitors. Though its partners were mainly Scotchmen, its employes were a motley throng of French Canadians, Indians, half-breeds, and wanderers of all antecedents, or sometimes of none at all. This Northwest company, founded in 1783, had for its main field of operations the great lakes and thence northwestward to Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, even to the wintry shores of Hudson's bay. The immense profits, in spite of disasters, of this company, incited to the same pursuit the rich man of New York, John J. Astor. Already wealthy, it seems to have been more ambition than cupidity which led him into his vast enterprise. His plans were formed on a scale of great magnitude. With remarkable keenness of commercial vision, he saw, far in advance of most men of that time, the geographical significance of the Columbia river and its contiguous territory. A great fur company, well established on the shores of this river, he thought, would not only reap a rich harvest for itself but would be the foundation of a great American state, and it, located thus at the gateway of the world, would take toll from both east and west.

In short, the north Pacific coast, with a powerful American civilization built up upon it would, in time, become the distributing point for the silks and teas, etc., of the teeming orient going east, and for the lumber, machinery, etc., of the occident going west.

Mr. Astor's scheme was a royal scheme. Though anticipating dangerous rivalry from the Northwest company, whose posts were already rising along the extreme upper part of the Columbia, Astor felt it necessary, for the sake of getting thoroughly trained traders, to employ former members of the Northwest company. His second in command, however, was Wilson P. Hunt, a Jerseyman.

Our present interest in this great enterprise being its connection with this country, it must suffice to say that two elaborately provided expeditions, one by land and the other by sea, set forth on their respective ways in the year 1810.

A fatality seemed to attend the naval part of the scheme from its very organization. The staunch and gallant ship, the Tonquin, well-provisioned and well-manned, seemed to deserve only prosperous winds and auspicious stars. But hardly had New York vanished behind the horizon of the first day's sail when it became evident that there were discordant elements on the ship. The stern, dictatorial and precise commander, Thorn, and the arrogant, and equally dictatorial chief partner on board, McDougal, struck fire the moment they came in contact. The sparks of temper struck off from them threatened constantly to blow up the whole scheme. Their long voyage from New York to the Columbia, punctuated by brief delays at the Falkland islands and at Honolulu, was marked by fair weather outside and very rough weather in the vessel. However, they stayed with each other of necessity, and on March 22, 1811, they confronted the wild and lonesome coast bordering the Columbia.

And just here one can hardly avoid noticing that the bar must have been more uniformly rough at that period than now. Almost every voyager of that time speaks of delays caused by the frightful surges and conflicting winds of the bar.

But as we well know, at the present time the bar is, much of the time, perfectly tranquil, and, except during the occasional violent storms of winter, is never the foaming, frightful entrance habitually described by those ancient mariners. It is likely that the formation of sand island has caused a deepening of the channel, and consequent diminution of breakers. It may be reasonably expected that the proposed jetties from Point Adams will contribute still further to the same result. The Tonquin seems to have been appalled, like other vessels of those times, at the tumbling billows that marked with foam the exit of the great river, and she did not dare attempt them until soundings had been made. For this purpose the chief mate, Fox, together with one old sailor, and three of the Canadian voyagers, were dispatched in the whale-boat. Fox very naturally dreaded such a dare-devil trip with such imperfect equipment and inexperienced crew. But the stern and heartless captain never countermanded an order and the five brave fellows committed themselves to the wild tossings of the sea. Their poor little cockle-shell of a boat went bobbing across the waters, now lost to view in the trough of some monstrous wave, now flung as a dark speck upon the crest of a white-cap, and at last vanishing in the waste of waves, never to reappear. Such was the first offering made by the tyranny and stubbornness of Captain Thorn to the cannibals of Columbia bar. Even his stern heart was slightly softened as, after a night and day of eager watching, it became sure that the whale-boat and its crew were lost.

The next day the Tonquin, guided by a sounding party in the pinnace, turned her course into the channel.

The pinnace trying to reach the ship at this point was caught in the furious current and swept seaward. While the ship's crew were watching with deep anxiety their struggling comrades, they suddenly became aware by their own bumping and grinding keel that they themselves were in danger. But after a few minutes wrenching and excitement, they sheered off into seven fathoms of water, and cast anchor till midnight. Released from their own immediate peril, their minds began to dwell with intense solicitude upon their lost companions in the pinnace. Little time was allowed to grief or reflection, however and even while the fancied cries of the drowning mingled in their ears with the fury of the elements they discovered that the mighty refluent current of the river was about to loosen the sandy grip of their anchor and precipitate them on the spit. A brisk gust of west wind springing up opportunely, they let go the anchor, and gliding past the dark palisades of Cape Hancock, were overjoyed to find themselves within the still and sheltered cove of Baker's bay. In the morning a party led by the captain set forth to explore the shore. Proceeding along the beach (in the vicinity, no doubt, of Ilwaco) they were overjoyed to suddenly come upon one of the supposed lost crew of the pinnace. To their eager inquiries he related a tale of disaster, from which it appeared that all but himself and a Kanaka—the latter left almost dead on the beach—were lost. This loss of eight men on the very threshold of their undertaking chilled the courage of the party and seemed to foreshadow their doom.

After much squabbling between the captain and the partners of the concern, it was determined to make their permanent location on a bold point of the southern shore, rendered inviting by excellent anchorage and shelter from the most violent winds, and known hitherto by the name applied by Broughton, Point George. Thither, after sundry confabs with the one-eyed Chinook chieftain, Comcomly, Captain Thorn, reluctantly, for he had preferred the neighborhood of Ilwaco, turned the Tonquin's prow. The balmy atmosphere of spring, the budding trees, the early flowers modestly peeping out from the borders of the tangled woods, and above all, the welcome release from the harrowing anxieties of the preceding fortnight, quite captivated the sea-worn and hungry crew.

April 12, 1811, is a notable day in the annals of the Columbia river. For on that day the first ground was broken and the first trees were felled on the site of the first town upon his banks. On that day the Venice of Oregon first peeped above the sod In honor of Mr. Astor the newly settled city was called Astoria. Who could have seen in the rude log ware-houses of that time the possibility of the pleasant homes, the multitudinous saloons, the spacious wharves, and the huge canneries now characteristic of the emporium of the salmon trade.

Several weeks elapsed before the cargo of the Tonquin could be discharged. The impatient Thorn was meanwhile railing at the "sporting excursions," as he called the various reconnoitering expeditions of the party. But at last, on June 1st, Thorn and McDougal joyfully bade each other farewell and the Tonquin proceeded northward on her trading excursion. And just here a word of explanation as to Astor's plan in regard to these trading trips seems well. He designed that Astoria should be the central depot of trade and supplies; that from it parties should radiate by land and river and trade with the Indians for furs as well as to fit out trapping parties of their own; that from Astoria, as headquarters, should proceed the annual supply ship (from New York) on fur trading trips to the bays and ports north of the Columbia; and that those supply ships having filled up partially on those trips should complete their lading at Astoria. Then away for China, the great market for furs at that time. In China the emptied vessel should reload with nankeens and teas and silks wherewith to clothe and exhilerate the fair inhabitants of New York. Two years would pass in completing this vast commercial "rounding up." For the still further enlargement of his business, Mr. Astor had also made arrangements to supply the Russian posts at New Archangel. He wished to do this partly from the pro its accruing therein and partly to shut off competition in his own territory. This last he could accomplish through that semi-partnership with the Russians in furnishing them supplies.

There were at that time three especially valuable fur-producing animals found in vast quantities in this country. The first, the beaver, was found in all the interior valleys, the Willamette country, as was afterward found, being pre-eminent in this respect.

The other two, the sea otter and seal, were found on the coast. The sea otter fur was the most valuable. Its velvety smoothness and glossy blackness rendered it first in the markets of the world of all furs from the temperate zone of North America and inferior only to the ermine and sable and possibly the fiery fox of the far north.

The profits of the fur trade were such as might well entice daring and avarice to run the gauntlet of icebergs, starvation, ferocious savages and stormy seas.

The profits of a single voyage might liquidate even the enormous cost of the outfit. For instance, Ross, one of the clerks of Astor's company, and located at Okanagan, relates that one morning before breakfast he bought of Indians 110 beaver skins at the rate of five leaves of tobacco per skin. Afterward a yard of cotton cloth, worth say, 10 cents, purchased 20 fine beaver skins, worth in New York $5 apiece.

For four fathoms of blue beads, worth, perhaps, a dollar, Lewis and Clarke obtained a sea otter skin, the market price of which varied from $45 to $60. Ross notes in another place that for $165 in trinkets, cloth, &c., he purchased peltries worth in the Canton market $11,250. Indeed, even the ill-fated voyages of Mr. Astor's partners proved that a cargo worth $25,000 in New York might be expected to be replaced in two years with one worth a quarter of a million, a profit of a thousand per cent. We cannot wonder, then, at the eager enterprise and fierce, sometimes bloody, competition of the fur traders.

With this outline of the business awaiting the Tonquin, let us pursue her fortunes to their terrible conclusion. They form the most dramatic chapter in the history of the northwest.

A Frenchman, Franchere by name, one of the Astoria clerks, is the chief authority for the story. Irving appears to have taken some poetic license with this account. According to him, with a total force of twenty-three and an Indian of the Chehalis tribe called Lamazee for interpreter, the Tonquin entered the Harbor of Neweetee. Franchere calls the Indian Lamanse, and the harbor, he says, the Indian called Newity. We shall probably be safe in following Bancroft and suppose the place to have been called Nootka sound. Nootka sound, on the west side of Vancouver's island, has been referred to in a previous sketch as a bad place for the traders. In 1803 the ship Boston and all her crew but two had been destroyed there.

But it is well worth noting that these Indians, like all others on the coast, were disposed at first to be friendly, and only the indignities and violence of traders transformed their pacific disposition to one of sullen treachery! Captain Thorn had been repeatedly and urgently warned by Mr. Astor and his associates against trusting to the Indians. One standing rule was that not more than four or five should be allowed on the deck at once. But the choleric Thorn treated with equal contempt the suggestions of caution and savage hucksters. A great quantity of the finest kind of sea otter skins had been brought on deck and to all appearance a most lucrative and amicable trade was before them. But 20 years of traffic with the whites and a long course of instruction from the diplomatic and successful chief Maquinna had rendered the Nootka Indians less pliable and less innocent than Thorn expected. His small stock of patience was soon exhausted. One cunning and leering old chief, who seemed to be urging the others to hold out for higher prices, the captain soon began to scowl at with special rage. But the oily visage was scowl-proof, and the impatient sailor had the mortification to see that he was likely to be out-Jewed by one of those dirty and despised redskins. He could stand it no longer. In his most impressive and naval manner he bids the Indians to leave. But the obnoxious chieftain stands motionless, a perfect statue of savage impudence. All sense and judgment vanished from the captain's mind. Seizing him by the hair he propelled him rapidly toward the ship-ladder. Then, with a convenient bundle of furs, snatched up furiously, he emphasized the chieftain's exit. Nor is it likely that he spared a liberal application of boot-leather to the most accessible part of the savage trader's anatomy. Instantly, as by magic, the Indians left the ship. In place of the babel of jabbering traffickers were only the hair-brained captain and his astonished and silent crew. Mr. McKay, the partner on board, was very indignant when, on returning from a short trip ashore, he learned of the untimely cessation of trade. He assured Captain Thorn that he had not only spoiled their business but had endangered all their lives. He therefore urged making sail from the place at once. The Chehalis Indian, Lamanse, also enforced McKay's wish, asserting that further intercourse with the Indians could result only in disaster. But the stubborn captain would listen to no advice. So long as he had a knife or a handspike they needn't try to scare him into running before a lot of naked redskins. The night passed in quiet. Early the next morning a number of Indians, demure and peaceable as can be imagined, paddled alongside. Bundles of furs held aloft signified their wish to trade. In great triumph Captain Thorn pointed out to McKay the successful issue of his discipline. "That is the way to treat them," he said; "just show them that you are not afraid and they will behave themselves." The Indians were very respectful and exchanged their furs for whatever was offered.

Pretty soon another large boat load, well supplied with the choicest peltries, asked permission to go aboard. The now good-natured and self-satisfied skipper gladly complied. Then another canoe, and a fourth, and a fifth disgorged a perfect horde on board. But some of the more watchful sailors noticed with alarm that, contrary to custom, no women left the canoes, and that certain of the fur-bundles the savages would not sell at any price, while as to others they were perfectly indifferent. Pretty soon it was noticed that, moving as if by accident, the Indians had somehow become massed at all the assailable points of the vessel. Even Captain Thorn was startled when this fact became unmistakable. But putting a bold front upon his sudden fear, he gave the order to up anchor and man the top-mast, preparatory to sailing. He then ordered the Indians to return to their boats. With a scarce perceptible flash darkening their listless faces, they picked up their remaining bundles and started for the ladder. As they went, their cat-like tread scarce audible even in the oppressive stillness, their knotted fingers stole into their bundles. Out again like a flash and in them long knives and cruel bludgeons!

In an instant the wild war-yell broke the awful silence. And then the peaceful Tonquin's deck saw a slaughter grim and pitiless. Lewis, the clerk, and McKay were almost instantly dispatched. Then a crowd with fiendish triumph set upon the captain, bent on evening up at once the old score. The brawny frame and iron will of the brave, though foolhardy old salt, made him a dangerous object of attack. And not till a half dozen of his assailants had measured their bleeding lengths on the slippery deck did he succumb. Then he was hacked to pieces with savage glee. Meanwhile four sailors, the only survivors besides the interpreter, Lamanse, from whom the whole story is told, having gained access to the hold, began firing on the triumphant Indians. And with such effect did they work that the whole throng left the ship in haste and sought the shore. Lamanse, meanwhile, was spared, but held in captivity for two years. The next day the four surviving sailors attempted to put to sea in a small boat, but were pursued and probably murdered by the Indians. And now, like a band of buzzards circling round a carcass, the Indian canoes began to cluster around the deserted ship.

The night had been spent in savage mirth, and now in prospect of the rifling of an entire ship their joy knew no bounds. All was silent. The hideous tumult of the day before was succeeded by an equally hideous calm. Cautiously at first, then emboldened by the utter lifelessness, in throngs the Indians clambered to the deck. Their instinctive fears of stratagem were soon lost in gloating over the disfigured forms of their vanquished foes, and in rifling the store-houses of the ship. Arrayed in gaudy blankets and adorned with multiplied strands of beads, they strutted proudly over the deck. Five hundred men, women and children now swarm the ship.

Suddenly, with an awful crack crash and boom, the luckless Tonquin with all its load of living and dead is flung in fragments around the sea. Her powder magazine had imitated Sampson among the Philistines, and she had made one common ruin for herself and her enemies in the very scene of their triumph. Dismembered bodies, fragments of legs and arms, and spattered brains, stained and darkened the peaceful water far and wide. According to Lamanse, as quoted by Franchere, 200 Indians were thus destroyed. Franchere also says that no one knows who blew up the ship, though he thinks it most likely that the four sailors left a slow train on board when they abandoned her. Irving most thrillingly describes Lewis as having been wounded, and remaining on board after the four survivors had gone, for the purpose of enticing the savages on board and then letting off the train so as to destroy himself and them in one final and awful retribution. Bancroft, however, finding no warrant for this in the narrative of Franchere, the only known authority, does not hesitate to accuse Irving of fabricating it.

Whatever may have been the details, the general fact, with its horrible results to both whites and natives, rapidly spread abroad. Ere long it began to be whispered with bated breath among the Chinooks around Astoria. Thus it reached the ears of the traders there. At first entirely disbelieved, it began to be painfully sure, after the lapse of months, and no Tonquin in sight, that there must be something in it. The floating fragments of story finally assumed an accepted form, though not till the reappearance of Lamanse, two years after the event, was it fully understood.

Franchere asserts that the insults of Captain Thorn were not the only cause of the tragedy, but that, some months prior to this, Captain Ayres of Boston had kidnapped a number of the Nootka Indians, and their countrymen had sworn vengeance upon the first American vessel in their power. Another illustration of the lamentable fact, so common on both sides in all Indian troubles, the suffering of the innocent for the guilty.

Great was the dismay among the Astorians, as may well be supposed, when there could be no longer doubt of the Tonquin's fate. Besides their sorrow in the loss of their mercantile brethren, their own business prospects were darkened almost to the point of despair. To add to their perplexity, it had been for some time evident that the Northwest company meant to outrival them if possible in their new and promising field. In fact, as early as July 15, while as yet the disaster of the Tonquin was unknown, a boat's crew of the Northwesters, under command of David Thompson, had surprised the Astorians by a sudden appearance in their midst. Thompson had just made a very remarkable jour the continent by the fur had struck the headwaters of the and through the terrific and deur of those loftiest of the tains had reached the glacial Columbia. Here is seen a geographical phenomenon.

From a large lake called the set, between the towering and peaks of Brown and Hooker, both east and west, the former basca, the latter to the Columbia. stream having pursued to this erly course of nearly 300 miles bases of stupendous mountains, a sudden sharp turn westward, receiving in its curved career the contributions of Canoe river. stream Thompson and his little eight men had launched their the impetuous current they had scended to the blue flood of the even at that distant point a Thence through the tranquil Arrow lakes, and on swiftly that flung their frail canoe like a from them, and now here they were and hungry, glad to assure the Astorians that posts of the North pany were already established on waters of the Columbia. Thompson disposed, however, to make the offer of confining his company to the the Rockies, provided the others would fine themselves to the west. But for apparent reason the American clined the proposal, and preparations holding their own in the disputed were vigorously pushed. July 23d well equipped party of nine men, mand of David Stuart, one of the accompanied by Thompson's party equal number, stemming as well might the flood-angered current of the These voyagers were much interested sepulchers of Mt. Coffin. Many deposited in canoes and adorned trinkets that savage affection could were there. The funeral dirges of the women at sunrise and weird attraction to the spot.

This party got the name of the river to be the Cowleskee, from the name as recorded by Clarke. Still later the botanist gives it as Cowalidsk. From which pears that this, like other Indian was not easily reduced to writing ing the luxurious lowlands the mouth of the "Wallamet" (Irving calls it) and gazing less delight than other fore and since upon the marvelous visible therefrom, they soon found further progress checked by the portals of the Cascades.

Irving here makes the curious putting the Cascades and Dalles one. Passing them, however, may presume, in spite of Irving sued an unobstructed though to the mouth of the Snake. Learning Thompson that the Northwest post was located about 20 miles up kane river, Stuart determined to off by establishing his own post a low theirs. He accordingly little strategem of signifying to his intention of stopping some the mouth of the Snake. Having way rid himself of his rivals' continuing their way up the Spokane house, Stuart at once journey. Nor did he stop until plains bordering the mouth of the gan, bright with summer verdure ing with intense sunshine, vite a pause. Abundance of the river, unlimited grazing, mate and friendly tribes well peltries for trade, made this post and American establishment Rockies) the bright spot in Astor's wise luckless enterprise. With lar boldness characteristic of the one of the clerks, named Ross, first winter at this post Stuart, meanwhile, with the rest of the pany, had gone on an expedition Okanagan, thence toward the Fra

But now while the up-river was meeting with brilliant success Indians, rejoicing in their furthering their every plan, we scend the river and glance for a the forest-shrouded fur-emporium of ria. To our surprise we discover our absence a stockade of up-ended enclosed the houses. We enter and swer to our surprised inquiries equipped designers responded that destruction of the Tonquin it fully evident that their own lives the balance. The Indians were conspiracy to obliterate the whole ment.

In this extremity they proceeded themselves in all haste. But it do to have to maintain the war-footing, locked up from the of peaceful traffic. Forthwith Dougal bethought himself of a expedient. Some years before ready noted in the sketch of Clarke's journey—the smallpox desolating career among the Indians coast. Some tribes had been minated. The Indians looked shuddering and superstitious scourge, believing it to have been upon them by some very bad combination.

Accordingly McDougal invited of the most influential chiefs to on what he averred to be most business. Rising among them, solemnity, he began: "Warriors, know the smallpox." Their faces were sufficient proof of the of their memories. "Well, listen am the smallpox chief." The may which whitened even the and dirt upon the royal countenances chieftains was sufficient encouragement McDougal to proceed. So, drawing small bottle, he continued in tones: "Behold this bottle. I smallpox in it. If the Indians attack us all I have to do is to bottle and let the smallpox out, man, woman and child will die." ing, with solemn gravity, he dismissed horror-stricken guests. "Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," they respective tribes, warning them, of their lives, against incurring the wrath of the dreadful smallpox for many months thereafter McDougal known by that potent name.

But not content with success warfare, McDougal, amorous wary, resolved to render still the position of the company and time enlarge his own comfort, sive campaign. In pursuance of able design he sued the one-eyed potentate for the lily hand of his the flatness of head and oiliness of this "piscatory princess" very high priced. But the fur the northwest would not stand and proved himself a fit suitor for land. All the mercenary having been prosperously arranged nuptials were celebrated with great dor. The lingering fastidiousness bridegroom rendered copious needful for the removal of the fish with the fairy form of the bride laved. With diminished therefore, and increased clothes, ter of Comcomly became the first lady toria.

But we have been anticipating year had elapsed between the scene and the royal wedding. We therefore, turn back the leaf some transport ourselves to the upper the Missouri, and trace the fortunes misfortunes of the land party in of Mr. Hunt. This will furnish material for another sketch.

The German paper trade journal a waterproof paper which will dark can be made of 40 parts 10 parts phosphorescent powder water, 1 part gelatine and 1 part mate of potash.

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he Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1885.

E DIED THAT HIS RIVAL MIGHT LIVE.

The autumn was slowly sinking in a golden haze behind purple waves of western moorland. Its ruddy light fell full on the white walls and warm amber thatch of an old farm-house; sparkled on the lattice window-panes; and, stealing through a tangled network of jessamine and honeysuckle, flickered on the comely faces of two young people seated in the porch. The youth, tall, broad of shoulder, and sturdy of limb, was unmistakably a farmer, and a hard working one, too, although his costume for the time being rather suggested the saddle than the plow. Like most of his neighbors, he had been out "with hounds that day; and to hear him talk enthusiastically of their sport, one would have thought he cared for little else, and have wondered that he could find it in his heart to leave them so early. His tanned face was flushed with a glow that could hardly be accounted for by the excitement of a run which he had abandoned before it was half finished. His brawny fingers played nervously with the thong of a heavy hunting crop, and in his clear, grey eye there was a light not wholly derived from the evening sunshine. The little maiden by his side betrayed some consciousness of this. Her mild Devonian eyes were veiled by drooping lashes, and on her cheek the peach-like bloom that was envied by many a fair west country lass had given place to a pallor for which his words certainly afforded no sort of excuse.

"You see, Esther, the old gray throwed a shoe in the mire, so I couldn't well go on after that," he explained, as if by way of apology for his appearance there. "And besides, you know I thought your father might have come back too, and we might have settled about hedging that bit of Whitty field down."

"Don't you think you'd better stay until he does come back," she began; then blushing crimson, stammered, "or perhaps you will see him at the market to-morrow."

"Well, market's not the best place to talk over these things; and there's something else I've had on my mind for some time."

"Yes."

"You know father talks of giving up the farm to me soon."

"And I should like to ask Mr. Ford's advice about—stocking it, don't you know."

This was a brilliant stroke of the imagination, seeing that John Michelmore the elder, had more young bullocks, sheep and ponies on Dartmoor, more dairy cows in his meadows, and more implements of husbandry than any other farmer for a league around.

"To be sure," she said innocently, and for the first time looking into his eyes; "but what sort of stock can you want?"

Altogether this was a poser, and John became more than ever confused.

"Well, you see, mother is getting old, and she cannot be expected to manage for me long."

"I should think not, indeed! But you don't call her part of the stock, do you?"

She laughed merrily, and John, a little settled, as bashful folk are apt to be on small provocation, rose to leave.

"Don't go yet, John; your horse hasn't finished his corn, and father will be home presently."

She put her hand out to him. He took it in his broad palm. Rough as his fingers were, the touch of that hand thrilled him, and his great heart thumped audibly.

"Esther," he said, and could get no further for a moment; a dry huskiness in his throat made his voice sound to him strangely hard and out of tune with what he had to say. "Esther, we've known each other since we were children together. I've loved you longer than I can remember; but I've only just begun to hope that you might care a little bit for me."

She was silent, and he went on more hurriedly, lasping as all Devon men will under strong excitement, into broad west-country dialect.

"Esther, doantee turn your face from me so; I don't seem able to speak soft words, and my tongue drags like a wheel with the skid on. Say whether you can love me ever so little. Yes! or no? but doantee tell me that thee care'st still for Frank Copplestone."

She turned suddenly, her eyes full of tears, her voice low and tremulous, but very

"John, I have not deserved that from you. If I ever could have loved him the time has gone by. You must think badly of me if you believe I could waste a thought on a man who betrayed the trust of one girl, fickle and worthless though she may have been."

"Forgive me, Esther!" he pleaded, pitifully, his voice and frame quivering in a way that was ridiculous for so strong a man; "but I thought you seemed to shun me like, and I couldn't bear that."

Her eyes softened, for though his words were simple enough, she understood their deeper meaning.

"I was only a little angry, John, because you made me remember something I am trying to forget. It always troubles me to think that if I hadn't given Frank Copplestone some encouragement at first he might never have been so reckless and bad, never have brought disgrace on a good name."

"Then you feel pity for him yet, and—"

He would have completed the thought; but looking into her eyes, he felt again a swelling at the throat; and, gulping that down, luckily swallowed with it the words that were on his tongue.

"No! no! he does not deserve pity," Esther said; "but some scorn for my own silly vanity I do feel."

"As to that," said John, slowly, shaking off the green-eyed monster's coils with some difficulty, "there's not much to blame yourself about. Frank was a gentleman born, and a fine likely young fellow that any maid might have been proud to have for a lover before he behaved so badly. Then they say he went and 'listed. I felt like doing that myself a bit agone."

"For shame John; it would kill your mother. And—and, besides, what reason could you have?"

John's wits were somewhat slow, but he must have been dull indeed if he had not understood the quick flushing of her face. She strove to hide it by bending to pick up a faded leaf. That only made it more perceptible; for, as she stooped, he could see the warm blood reddening the white curves of her shapely neck. Then, being wholly at a loss for words, and perhaps touched with a wise inspiration that in matters of love-making words are but cold interpreters, he stooped down and kissed her neck. She did not move; only a deep sigh fluttered her bosom and the hot color rushed to her temples, then quickly ebbed again.

"You do not shrink from me, Esther; thank God, for that."

"No, dear John; I feel quite happy and safe with your strong arm to guard me."

They sat looking at the setting sun; at the white mists creeping up from a wooded valley; at the deep combes slowly darkening and the far stretches of hazy hills. The joy in their hearts was subdued by the subtle influence that poets innumerable have felt as they looked on such wide expanse of desolate moorland in the soft light of evening, and vainly tried to define

A feeling of sadness and longing
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles rain.

Suddenly between them and the sun-light fell the shadow of a strange form—strange in its soldierly bearing and careworn features, but familiar to both of them, for all [illegible] remarkable journey [illegible] continent by the far northern route [illegible] struck the headwaters of the Athaba[illegible] through the terrific and desolate [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Rocky mo[illegible] Here [illegible] glacial cradle of [illegible] most care[illegible] called the Punchbo[illegible] towering and ice-co[illegible] of Brown and Hooker flow out[illegible] east and west the former to the Ath[illegible] the latter to the Columbia. The lat[illegible] having pursued to this point a nor[illegible] course of nearly 300 miles along [illegible] of stupendous mountains now mak[illegible] sudden sharp turn westward, then sou[illegible] ving in its curved career the fou[illegible] tributaries of Canoe river. On the la[illegible] Thompson and his little company [illegible] men had launched their canoe. Do[illegible] impetuous current they had rapidly [illegible] led to the broad flood of the Columb[illegible] at that distant point a stately strea[illegible] through the tranquil deeps of th[illegible] and on swiftly over catarac[illegible] their frail canoe like a foam-fla[illegible] and now here they were, hap[illegible] glad to assure the chagrin [illegible] that posts of the Northwest co[illegible] already established on the upp[illegible] of the Columbia. Thompson w[illegible] to make the very fa[illegible] his company to the end [illegible] provided the others would co[illegible] to the west. But for no ve[illegible] American company [illegible] proposal and preparations [illegible] the disputed territo[illegible] July 23d saw [illegible] equipped party of nine men, in co[illegible] start one of the partner[illegible] Thompson's party of [illegible] as well as ta[illegible] the [illegible] current of the rive[illegible] were much interested in th[illegible] of Mt Coffin. Many Indian dea[illegible] canoes and adorned with all th[illegible] that savage affection could sugge[illegible] the funeral dirge and waili[illegible] and sunset added [illegible] the spot [illegible] party got the name of the Cowli[illegible] Cowlitz still differs [illegible] as recorded by Lewis an[illegible] Still later the botanist Dougla[illegible] from which it a[illegible] like other Indian name[illegible] reduced to writing. Pa[illegible] islands borderi[illegible] the Willamette [illegible] gazing with [illegible] other explorers h[illegible] upon the marvelous panoram[illegible] found the[illegible] of the [illegible] blunder [illegible] the Dalles, all [illegible] however (singly [illegible] of Irving) they pu[illegible] though tedious cou[illegible] Learning fro[illegible] the Northwest company [illegible] 20 miles up the Sp[illegible] resolved to head the[illegible] his own post a little b[illegible] accordingly employed t[illegible] gratifying to Thompso[illegible] some where ne[illegible] of the Snake. Having in th[illegible] company the [illegible] the river to th[illegible] once resumed h[illegible] until the va[illegible] of the Okan[illegible] drift wood [illegible] genial [illegible] well supplied w[illegible] this post (the se[illegible] With the sing[illegible] of the fur trade [illegible] spent th[illegible] entirely alon[illegible] the rest of the com[illegible] the Frazer [illegible] upriver detachme[illegible] and th[illegible] must d[illegible] moment [illegible] of Asto[illegible] that durin[illegible] the wa[illegible] after th[illegible] forming [illegible] led to furth[illegible] would neve[illegible] selves on [illegible] the possibili[illegible] the wars. M[illegible] of most pote[illegible] this—as [illegible] Lewis an[illegible] smallpox had run [illegible] Indians of th[illegible] almost exte[illegible] looked back wit[illegible] horror to th[illegible] been inflicte[illegible] moment [illegible] number [illegible] meet hu[illegible] importan[illegible] with marke[illegible] War [illegible] you a[illegible] their frightene[illegible] the excellenc[illegible] Will listen to me [illegible] The blank di[illegible] war pain[illegible] countenances of th[illegible] encouragement t[illegible] drawing forth [illegible] sepulchr[illegible] keep th[illegible] the Indians [illegible] dare t[illegible] to work th[illegible] and eve[illegible] so say [illegible] missed hi[illegible] they caught the[illegible] on fortu[illegible] smallpox chief [illegible] M Dougal wa[illegible] as well a[illegible] M Dougal [illegible] still more secu[illegible] and the same [illegible] an offen[illegible] the laud[illegible] Chinook [illegible] of his daughter [illegible] of person [illegible] rendered he[illegible] to migrate o[illegible] for traffic [illegible] the roo[illegible] preliminar[illegible] arranged th[illegible] with great spl[illegible] of the [illegible] ablution [illegible] school where [illegible] had bee[illegible] the daught[illegible] of As[illegible] another ketch.

[illegible] paper [illegible] I says tha[illegible] me in th[illegible] paper stoc[illegible] made of [illegible] powder 10 par[illegible] phates [illegible] 1 part bich[illegible] part [illegible] potash.

DIED THAT HIS RIVAL MIGHT LIVE.

The autumn [illegible] was slowly sinking [illegible] behind purple waves of [illegible] heather[illegible]land. Its ruddy light fell full on the [illegible] walls and warm amber thatch of an [illegible] farm-house, sparkled on the lattice window panes, and stealing through [illegible] network of jessamine and honey[illegible], flickered on the comely faces of two [illegible] people seated in the porch. The [illegible] tall, broad of shoulder and sturdy [illegible], was unmistakably a farmer, and a [illegible] one too, although he seemed for the time being rather [illegible] middle than the plow. Like most of his [illegible] he had been [illegible] at which he might [illegible] day, and to hear him talk endless[illegible] of their [illegible] would have [illegible] he cared for little else [illegible] have wondered that he could [illegible] it in his heart to leave them [illegible]. His tanned face was flushed with a glow that could hardly be accounted for [illegible] the excitement of a run which he had finished before it was half finished. His fingers played nervously with the [illegible] of a heavy hunting crop, and in his grey eye there was a light not wholly borrowed from the evening sunshine. The maiden by his side betrayed some [illegible] consciousness of this. Her mild Devonian eyes [illegible] veiled by drooping lashes, and on her cheek the peach-like bloom that was envied by many a fair west country lass had given [illegible] to a pallor for which his words [illegible] afforded no sort of excuse.

"You see Esther, the old gray [illegible] in the mire [illegible] I couldn't well go on [illegible] that," he explained as if by way of [illegible] for his appearance there. "And [illegible] you know I thought your father [illegible] have come back too, and we might [illegible] settled about hedging that bit of [illegible] field down."

"Don't you think you'd better stay until [illegible] come back," she began, then blushed crimson, stammered [illegible] "or perhaps you [illegible] him at the market to-morrow."

"Well market's not the best place to talk [illegible] these things, and there's something I've had on my mind for some time."

"Yes."

"You know father talks of giving up the [illegible] to me soon."

"And I thought I'd like to ask Mr Ford['s] [illegible] about—stocking it, don't you know."

This was a brilliant stroke of the imagination, seeing that John Michelmore, the [illegible], had more young bullocks, sheep and [illegible] on Dartmoor [illegible] in his [illegible] and more implements of husbandry than any other farmer for a league [illegible].

"To be sure," she said innocently, and for the first time looking into his face, "what sort of stock do you want?"

[illegible] this was a poser, and John [illegible] more than ever confused.

"Well you see [illegible] other [illegible] getting old, [illegible] cannot be expected to manage for [illegible]."

"I should think not," [illegible] "But you [illegible] all her [illegible] the stock to [illegible]."

She laughed merrily [illegible] John [illegible] as bashful folk [illegible] provocation to [illegible].

"Don't go yet. I have [illegible]"

[illegible] put her hand out to him. He took it [illegible] broad palm [illegible] the touch of [illegible] his great heart [illegible].

"Esther, I [illegible] for a moment [illegible] dry his [illegible] made his voice sound to him strange and out of tune with what he had to [illegible]. Esther, we've known each other since we were children together. I've loved you longer than I can remember, but I've just begun to hope that you might care a little bit for me."

She was silent, and he went on more hurriedly, lapsing as all Devon men will under excitement, into broad west country [illegible].

"Esther, doantee turn your face from me. I don't seem able to speak soft words, my tongue drags like a wheel with the [illegible]. Say whether you can love me a little. Yes! or no! but doantee tell me thee care'st still for Frank Copple[stone]."

She turned suddenly, her eyes full of [illegible], her voice low and tremulous, but very [illegible].

"John, I have not deserved that from you. If I ever could have loved him the [illegible] has gone by. You must think lightly [illegible] you believe I could waste a thought [illegible] who betrayed the trust of one [illegible] and worthless though she may [illegible]."

"Forgive me, Esther!" he pleaded, piti[illegible] his voice and frame quivering in a [illegible] that was ridiculous for so strong a [illegible], "but I thought you seemed to him [illegible] and I couldn't bear that."

Her eyes softened, for though his words [illegible] simple enough, she understood their [illegible] meaning.

"I was only a little angry, John, because it made me remember something I am trying to forget. It always troubles me to [illegible] that if I hadn't given Frank Copple[stone] some encouragement at first he might [illegible] have been so reckless, and had never brought disgrace on a good name."

"Then you feel pity for him yet, and I—" [illegible] would have completed the thought, but [illegible] into her eyes he felt again a swell[illegible] the throat and gulping that down, swallowed with it the words that [illegible] his tongue.

"No! no! he does not deserve pity," [illegible] said, "but some [illegible] for my own silly [illegible] I do feel."

"As to that," said John slowly, shaking [illegible] the green-eyed monster's coils with some [illegible] there's not much to blame your[illegible] about. Frank was a gentleman born, [illegible] fine likely young fellow that any maid [illegible] have been proud to have for a lover [illegible] he behaved so badly. Then they say [illegible] and 'listed. I felt like doing that [illegible] a bit agone."

"For shame, John, it would kill your mother. And—and, but [illegible] what [illegible] would you have?"

[illegible] words were somewhat slow, but he [illegible] have been dull indeed if he had not [illegible]stood the quick flushing of her face, [illegible] to hide it by bending to pick up [illegible] leaf. That only made it more per[illegible] for as she stooped, he could see the warm blood reddening the white curves of her shapely neck. Then being wholly [illegible] for words, and perhaps touched with [illegible] inspiration that in matters of love [illegible] words are but cold interpreters, he [illegible] down and kissed her neck. She did [illegible] more, only a deep sigh fluttered her [illegible] and the hot color rushed to her temples then quickly ebbed again.

"You do not shrink from me. I thank God for that."

"No, dear John, I feel but happy and [illegible] with your strong arm to guard me."

They sat looking at the setting sun, at the white mists creeping up from the woodland, at the deep umber slowly darkening [illegible] the far stretches of heather hills. The joy [illegible] their hearts was subdued by the subtle [illegible] the poet [illegible] have felt [illegible] they looked on the wide expanse of [illegible] moorland in the soft light of [illegible] and vainly tried to [illegible]

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles rain.

Suddenly between them and the sunlight [illegible] the shadow of a strange form—strange [illegible] soldierly bearing and careworn fea[tures], but familiar to both of them, for al[though] that two years of rough campaigning under Indian suns and among the turbulent tribes of Afghan passes had wrought many changes, but there was a pallor on his thin face, a haggard look in the eye for which a trooper's service was not accounting. The figure stood still [illegible] for a moment, then disappeared quickly as if seeking to escape observation. In that moment the betrothed lovers had recognized Frank Copplestone.

CHAPTER II.

Month [illegible] passed and it must not [illegible] visit [illegible] forgotten in the midst of [illegible] preparations for festive Christmas [illegible] and the wedding which was to f[illegible] [illegible] was already regarded in the light [illegible] young mistress at Whitchurch farm, and very little could be done without her advice. Scarcely a day passed but her presence was needed there on some pretext. One afternoon as she walked down the [illegible] on her way thither she heard a footstep following close behind. It was muffled by a thick carpet of golden leaves, but her ear could detect that it differed from the heavy tread of village laborers. Involuntarily she quickened her pace, then stopped suddenly at the sound of her own name spoken in a voice hoarse with emotion.

"Esther! Esther Ford! will you speak to me one moment?"

She turned, and saw Frank Copplestone, looking wilder and more haggard than when he appeared to her and when John [illegible] but still with the air of a soldier about him.

"I could not go away from here forever in silence and doubt without a word to seal my doom. I know it all now. I knew that evening when you and he sat together in the old porch that the hope to which I had clung through years of repentance and humiliation must be dead for evermore. I stole away like a cowardly deserter afraid to face my [illegible] thought to keep silence always, and determined that visit to my old home should be the last. But something stronger than my own will has brought me back [illegible] now I must hear the sentence from your own lips. Esther I have given [illegible] all the [illegible] of which [illegible] and I shall [illegible] Oh [illegible] I know what you would say. I am a coward to make this confession now. But I made it long ago and you refused to believe me then or would not [illegible] me. My dissolute habits afterward justified your view. And perhaps [illegible] I would never have made a good husband [illegible] to plead now that hope [illegible] I never meant the words to [illegible] passion with [illegible] stronger than reason. I must [illegible] have an answer from you now [illegible] don't say that you hate me."

Her answer came quickly and scornfully. "How can you dare to speak thus to me within sight of the churchyard where the girl you betrayed and deserted lies dishonored? Her father thrust her from his house. She only came back there a [illegible] ago to [illegible] and you never moved hand or foot to shield her from the ruin you had wrought."

[illegible] walked swiftly away while he stood like a man dazed with a sudden blow.

* * * * *

That night John strolled home with her [illegible] there seemed to be [illegible] between them that [illegible] she longed to tell him all that had passed between Frank Copplestone and herself, but could not find it in her heart to trouble him so. Thus they walked through the woods [illegible] lingering long in the [illegible] flood of moonlight [illegible] parted with a feeling [illegible] neither could quite account for. [illegible] listening until the last echo of John's footsteps had died away. As she turned to go indoors the sound of distant [illegible] reached her, and then the clear tone of a voice that made her tremble strangely.

"I tell you [illegible] I saw her kiss him in the moonlight and cling to him as if she had [illegible] his wife. I never thought she cared much for me, but I would have married her and striven to be a loving husband. In that kiss I felt the sting of dishonor and could I have killed them both. Though he escaped me then I swore that he should answer for it."

The speaker ceased. That it was Frank Copplestone's voice she felt perfectly sure, and the threatening words could only have one meaning. But to whom were they addressed? Her ears were strained to catch the reply and for a moment she thought there seemed to be some faint murmur of more talk in the distance, but if so it was drowned by the rushing of the little moorland brook among its boulders. Then with the stern threat "I swore that he should answer for it" throbbing through her brain, and with a chill of apprehension at her heart, Esther crept indoors.

CHAPTER III.

Esther's mind was sorely troubled all that restless night. She never doubted for a moment that Frank Copplestone's fierce words applied to John and herself, and her imagination conjured up all kinds of nameless horrors. After an hour of disturbed sleep she went quietly down stairs before daybreak to find the house already a scene of bustle. There had been a sudden change in the weather, the ground was covered with a mantle of snow inches deep, black clouds banking up in the north gave promise of a still heavier fall, and men were being dispatched in all directions to bring cattle home from the moor. What brought care to her father and every farmer round about was a source of comfort to her. John would surely be out on a similar errand and the danger of his being slugged in Dartmoor mire or buried in the snow seemed nothing compared with the risk he would run from Frank Copplestone's vengeance. Still he could not shake off a feeling of uneasiness when the storm came on again towards evening and the snow fell in particles so fine that it forced its way into every crevice and swept over the moor like a dense fog. Could Esther have known that John had set out that day to look after some cattle and sheep at the furthest limits of their moorland run with only the man she most feared for a companion, her anxiety would have changed to terror.

They had started at daybreak and, making their way without much difficulty along the most sheltered hillsides, had got the straggling herds and flocks together in a point where the animals could huddle together for warmth and be at least secure from drifts. That was all they could hope to do. Then they turned homewards. Scarcely half the distance had been covered before snow began to fall again, if that could be said to fall which was driven like spray by fierce gusts of wind across the hills. Lodging here and there against the weather side of weird granite tors, it rose higher and higher, then curled over as waves break into foam on a beach, but with edges sharply cut by eddies of wind. John knew these signs well, and hurried his companion forward faster. Still they could not make much headway. The sturdiest limbs soon tire of wading knee deep in snow, the wind was in their faces and the dense white clouds half blinded them so that they could see nothing a yard or two in front. Presently the two sank up to their waists in a soft place. Both knew well enough by the little rounded hummocks here and there, that it was a rushy bog they had got into, and each looked at the other with a glance of something like despair. Neither could tell how far the bog extended for they had lost all idea of locality, still it was no use going back or turning aside. Their only hope was in being able to jump from tuft to tuft of rushes. Every hundred yards seemed a mile as they struggled on thus. Under such a strain their powers were fast failing them, when the young farmer thought he caught a glimpse of rocky ground ahead as the snow-wreaths lifted for a moment. Turning to cheer his companion with this faint hope he saw Copplestone reel and fall overcome by the severe exertion. Their last chance seemed gone then, but he was too good a moorman to lose heart utterly and too brave to think of saving his own life by forsaking a comrade. He managed to drag Frank forward some distance with difficulty and felt his foot strike against a boulder. Then he sat down and tried to restore animation, but without success.

"Poor fellow," he said, "his life [illegible] been so unhappy that it should end just when there is a chance of clearing his character. It makes me savage now to think that I should have been blamed all these years for the deed of that smooth faced villain he told me about last night. I'm glad Frank didn't kill him though. I have been thinking how pleased Esther would be to hear it all, and now—"

John fairly broke down there, and burying his face in his hands, almost gave himself up for lost. As he sat thus he seemed to hear the rush of water. Was it fancy? No. The sound was scarcely louder than a ripple, but it was enough to nerve him for another effort. If they could only reach the brook they might follow it and find home after all. He tried to rouse Frank, but in vain. There was no time to be lost, so lifting him on his own broad shoulders John staggered down toward the stream. He had almost reached it when suddenly the ground gave way under him and he fell into a deep gully. The shock roused Frank to semi-consciousness. He could not for some minutes realize the position. Thinking they must have fallen asleep and been walled in by a snowdrift, he [illegible] had [illegible] him from [illegible] fatal. He drew back with an exclamation of horror. His fingers had touched something that he knew must be blood, and looking closer he saw it oozing from a deep cut in his companion's forehead. They had fallen down a rocky rift that seemed to end there in a sort of cavern overhung by brambles. There at least he thought shelter might be found, and if they should be snowed in, it could hardly be worse than dying on the open moor. He dragged John into it and by dint of much chafing brought him back to life, but the poor fellow was too bruised even to rise and his head was heavy with pain. How that night passed John Michelmore never knew. Snow fell heavily hour after hour, Frank getting some of the brambles together managed to keep up a little fire that prevented them from being frozen. By morning the snow had ceased, but it lay all around them many feet deep and John was too ill to move. Another day passed, their scanty store of firewood was exhausted and both began to suffer terribly from cold and hunger. Then Frank made up his mind to stay there no longer. Though scarcely an hour of daylight was left, the moon would soon be up and he knew enough of the moor to find his way by the stars. Creeping softly back to make sure that John was sleeping still he bent over him and murmured:

"As he would have done by me [illegible] for her sake, will I do by him."

* * * *

For three whole days nobody on that side of Dartmoor had been able to move in any direction further than [illegible] through the snow. Esther began to wonder that John had not found some means of getting from his house to her [illegible] knew nothing of the grief they were in at Whitfield. When it was possible to pass from farm to farm and the truth could no longer be concealed her anguish was terrible to witness. All attempts at consolation seemed but hollow mockery. She only wrung her hands and wailed "Too late! too late," or pleaded piteously that they would let her go to him. Then there came a day of hard frost, and some neighbors set out in search of the missing men [illegible] hoping to find them alive. There was just a chance, however, that they might have taken shelter among a "clitter" of rocks somewhere and been snowed up there with a flock of sheep to keep them warm. Out on the open moor no man could live through such a storm and the bitter frost that had then set in. Still the one chance was enough to buoy up the hearts of the searchers, who in spite of every difficulty toiled manfully along, some following the stream and some keeping to the ridge on that side where it was possible to find firm ground above the drifts. None saw that a figure stole before them like a "wishtness" in the gray dawn. Suddenly from the hollow there rose a shrill cry of horror and the heart of every man stood still.

It was a woman's wild shriek. Hastening toward the ravine whence that weird sound had risen to break the solemn stillness of those silent moorlands, they found Esther Ford kneeling, transfixed by terror beside the dead body of Frank Copplestone, where it lay in a drift, stark and frozen with nothing on it but trousers and shirt and these stained with blood. How could he have met with foul play there? Drawing her gently away, they searched for a wound, but could find none. Then there slowly stole into their minds a shadow of the awful dread that had possessed Esther. The track of his footsteps could be marked on the snow a furlong off. She was first to note this and breaking from her companions sped swiftly over the rough ground. While two men were left to keep watch, standing some distance away though, in superstitious fear of the dead man, who they could not doubt was a murderer—the others hurried after Esther along that track, expecting every moment to find evidence of a fearful crime. They came to a gully where there seemed to have been a struggle and the snow bore traces of blood. Leaping down the boldest among them saw in the shadow of that shallow cave, not another dead man, but John Michelmore, tossing in a restless sleep with the trooper's heavy cloak thrown over him and a blood stained handkerchief about his temples.

They bore Frank Copplestone's body reverently enough back to the village that night, knowing that he died to save his rival, for on the rough frieze [illegible] they had found a scrap of paper with these words faintly written in pencil: "[illegible] what [illegible] would have done for her [illegible]. Your life is worth more than mine. I will save [illegible] if I can, but if I fail tell Esther I was not quite so bad as they made me out. Good-by."

Twain as a Talker.

A [illegible] who worked on a San Francisco paper with Mark Twain tells the following:

One evening Clemens came into our room and found Ned and me shining our boots.

"What's up, boys?" he asked.

"We're going to the theatre."

"But it's not 7 o'clock yet, you've plenty of time," said Clemens, sitting down on the corner of the bed. "I want to tell you a good story," and he proceeded to entertain us with an account of his latest practical joke. This reminded him of a personal experience on a steamboat which in turn led him on to a description of his life on the Mississippi. He talked on without pause, holding our closest interest by his artful blending of humor, pathos, vivid description and thrilling incident until at length, breaking off suddenly, he said with a laugh:

"Well, boys, if you're going to the theatre it's time you were off."

We drew our watches. It was 11 o'clock.

Calling Time.

They were sitting in the parlor and he was getting sleepy.

"What time is it?" she asked.

He looked at his watch and replied that it lacked five minutes of 11, and then, being struck with an idea, he said:

"Why is my watch like you?" [illegible]

"I don't know."

"Because it is very pretty," he replied.

"And why is my watch like you?" he asked.

"I don't know I'm sure. Why is your watch like me, my dear?"

"Because it won't go," she replied with a yawn.

Then the young man went home.

A LOVE MATCH.

It was a chilly November night when the train got into Hampden.

Hampden was one of those new [illegible] places which require the lights of night to give it a frame of quivering [illegible] to make them at all presentable. And in the [illegible] Hampden looked [illegible] enough with the dark chimneys of the new silk mill rising out of the hemlock woods [illegible] Queen Anne depot [illegible] a strong [illegible] would [illegible] and the thoughtful look [illegible]

Hampden [illegible] and Mrs Nedley [illegible]

[illegible] with a fox [illegible] whitened [illegible] her.

[illegible] always [illegible] Mr Nedley and Hampden [illegible]

"How [illegible] Philip," said Mrs Nedley.

Philip [illegible] Aunt Nedley's [illegible] into the wagon.

Philip Barrow was Mrs Nedley's favorite nephew. She had paid his bills at school [illegible] in the new silk mill.

"[illegible]" [illegible] Mrs Nedley [illegible] but he had [illegible] in the world."

But within a few days a new element had arisen in Aunt Nedley's protection and tender consideration.

"[illegible] to me and Mr Nedley [illegible] otherwise [illegible] for me [illegible]"

And it was [illegible] from the time in which she learned that Sylvia Gray was an orphan that [illegible] wrote a kind letter to the girl inviting her to come to her for a visit.

It was [illegible] occasion for [illegible] going back [illegible] she wrote [illegible] to one another.

She had waited [illegible] and no reply had arrived [illegible]

[illegible]

And this [illegible] Mrs Nedley [illegible] at Hampden.

[illegible] Philip [illegible] the horse down [illegible] place in the porch.

[illegible] said Mrs Nedley.

[illegible]

"What?" said Mrs Nedley.

[illegible]

Philip [illegible] married [illegible]

"Aren't you [illegible] Philip?" [illegible] asked Phil.

"Not [illegible] married [illegible]" Mrs Nedley [illegible]

"[illegible] proper [illegible]" pleaded Phil. "You'll like her."

"[illegible]" said Mrs Nedley. "Philip, [illegible] turn around [illegible] and walk."

Mrs Nedley [illegible] and Philip Barrow was [illegible]

And it happened that Phebe and the white poodle [illegible] arrived [illegible] at the little [illegible] of the mill superintendent half an hour later.

Phil came out into the porch carrying a lamp in his hand.

Mrs Phil ran after him with a pink apron tied around her trim waist and her brown fringes of hair blowing back from her forehead.

"Where's my aunt?" said Phil as Phebe jumped out. "Didn't she come?"

"She came," said Phebe [illegible], "but she's gone back again."

"Gone back again?"

"Yes, she didn't like it because you've got married, so she's gone back by the 8:05 train."

"Oh Phil!" cried Mrs Barrow, who was a round cherry-cheeked little woman with soft hazel eyes and a mouth like a rosebud. "What shall we do? Why didn't you consult her before you married me?"

Phil Barrow broke into a great laugh.

"My dear," said he, "it wasn't her consent I wanted, it was yours."

"Oh, but Phil, she has done so much for you."

"She's a good soul, but she's eccentric," said the mill superintendent. "Come in, Phebe, and get your tea."

"I'm sure I can't eat a mouthful," said Mrs Phil disparingly. "And the biscuits I mixed myself, and the fried chicken and the White mountain cake—oh, Phil, oh, Phil!"

"Don't fret, dear," said Phil, "my aunt Nedley has missed a very good supper, that I can tell her."

"But I've blighted your future," said Mrs Barrow, tragically seizing the sugar tongs.

"We'll go to Concord to-morrow and see the old lady," soothed Phil. "She must surrender if she sees you, wifey."

Phebe chuckled grimly.

"That's all very well," said she, "but you forget that an old lady and a young man don't look [illegible] a girl with the same [illegible]."

"Hold your tongue, Phebe," [illegible] the mill superintendent. "Who [illegible] of [illegible]"

And then Mrs Phil [illegible] laugh, and Phebe, who after her crabbed fashion was fond of her pretty young sister-in-law, laughed also, and after all the dainty little supper was eaten and enjoyed, even though Aunt Nedley's face was steadfastly turned toward Concord.

Her own fireside had never seemed so solitary and dreary as it did upon that November night.

The maids, gossiping in the kitchen, were called upon to rekindle the [illegible] fire [illegible] smoky and half [illegible] was served, and Mrs Nedley was just resolving to go to bed when Betsy brought a letter.

"Postman [illegible] half an hour ago," said she. "It had fallen down back of the letter box."

"Ah!" said Mrs Nedley, fitting on her spectacles and scrutinizing the seal and directions. "From Sylvia Gray! Now I shall have some one to love in Philip's place."

But she had not read three lines before she flung the letter indignantly on the sulking fire.

"Married!" she exclaimed. "That child! Is everybody crazy to get married? I wonder? And she hopes I'll excuse her, but her husband thinks—Folly and nonsense! What is her husband to me? Betsy, my chamber candle!"

"Bless me, ma'am," said Betsy. "What has happened?"

"Everything!" said Mrs Nedley. "Don't let me be called before eight o'clock to-morrow morning. I almost wish that I could go to sleep and sleep forever."

And Mrs Nedley, in the silence and solitude of her own room, fell to thinking to what charitable institution she could leave her money.

With the psalmist of old she could earnestly have cried, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

"I loved Philip," she said, "and I had set my heart on Sylvia Gray—and such a match as it would have been!"

She was sitting at her luncheon the next day with the cockatoo on one side of her and the poodle on the other, when Betsy opened the door.

"Please, ma'am," said Betsy, "company."

"Betsy," said Mrs Nedley severely, "I told you I was not at home to anybody to day."

"Please, ma'am," giggled Betsy, "he would come in."

"Who would come in?" said Mrs Nedley.

"It's me, Aunt Nedley," said Philip Barrow, "and my wife. Don't [illegible] vex[illegible]."

The tall young mill superintendent came in with his pretty wife hanging on his arm.

"Won't you kiss me, Aunt Nedley?" said Mrs Phil, putting up her rosebud lips, "for my mother's sister?"

"Eh?" said Mrs Nedley.

"Didn't you get my letter?" said Philip's wife.

"Letter?"

Mrs Nedley was more convinced than ever now that she was asleep and dreaming.

"I wrote all about [illegible] and Mr Phil. Don't you know? I am Sylvia Gray. I met Philip when he came out to Denver to look at the new mill machinery, and he would be married immediately. He said he was sure you would forgive him. Will you forgive him, Aunt Nedley?"

"Yes, my dear, I will," said Mrs Nedley, her face brightening up like the full moon peeping through a mist wreath, "but why didn't you tell me you were Sylvia Gray?"

"Phil wanted to surprise you," said Sylvia, hanging her head.

"Well, he has surprised me," [illegible] Aunt Nedley.

She went back to Hampden with the mill superintendent and his wife, and slept in the pretty pink and white bedroom which Sylvia had prepared for her with so much pains, and she praised Sylvia's chicken salad and preserves, and she even condescended to approve of Phebe's half completed silk counterpane, for life was all couleur de rose to her now.

It's a great thing for a woman of Mrs Nedley's age to have her own way.

CURRENT FUN.

A [illegible] bald-head [illegible] never [illegible] his own hair invigorator.

Positive, pipe; comparative, plumber; superlative, prosperity.

A man cannot obtain a pocket [illegible] until he has discovered the [illegible].—[Philadelphia Call.]

A Meadville girl who has fallen in love with a journalist prefers to him [illegible] her paper [illegible].—[Oil City Derrick.]

Iron mills and cotton mills [illegible] but it is observed that the gin mills keep on running at full time.—[Chicago Herald.]

The Philadelphia Call declares that England wants the earth. [illegible] not only want [illegible] to get with a few continents for landing place.

The French and Chinese now [illegible] killed on both sides. They seemed determined to get ahead of each other in some way.—[Texas Siftings.]

Doubtless [illegible] roosters [illegible].—[Arkansaw Traveler.]

A prominent lumberman has had his coat of arms painted on the panels of his carriage with the Latin motto "[illegible]" which [illegible] interpretation is "I saw."

"Sambo, kin you tell me why [illegible] take the pennies from de children at de Sunday school?" "Course I kin. Dat's to get de cents of de meetin'."

Sara Bernhardt is said to have been surprised at prayer by her doctor. We should have thought the doctor would have been the one to be surprised.—[Puck.]

A St Louis jeweler has invented garters with bells on them. In this city we reverse matters and have belles with garters on them.—[Cincinnati Merchant Traveler.]

"If my employer does not retract what he said to me this morning I shall leave his house." "Why, what did he say?" "He told me I could look for another place."

The good Sunday school teacher catechised the good little boy Sunday. "What did Christ say about little children?" He said "Suffer little children come unto me—but for goodness sake don't say I told you."

Little Brown (confidentially before waltz) "We shan't get on very well, I'm afraid, but it's not because I can't do the step. It's having to keep time with the music that puts me out. I suppose you don't find it that way with you?"

Scene—Hotel in Texas. Native (at dinner table)—"Gimme the salt." Dry goods drummer from New York (with hauteur)—"Excuse me sir, but I am not the waiter." Native—"Gimme the salt!" The drummer gave him the salt.

Boarding house keeper: "Why, how deftly you carve the beef, Mr Smith. You must be an adept." Smith (with grunt of exertion)—"Yes'm, I am. I'm a wood carver by trade."

A boy in one of the St Louis German schools, while engaged in defining words, a few days since, made a mistake that was not a mistake. He said "A demagogue is a vessel that holds beer, wine, gin, whisky or any other kind of intoxicating liquor."

"You forgot your umbrella this morning and you were caught in a heavy shower as you went to the bank," said the cashier's wife to her husband. "Yes, my dear." "Didn't you feel sorry?" "No, my dear, I felt as if I was on my way to a party." "To a party?" "Yes, my love, I was going to the bank wet."

Sardou hired a house in the country to pass the last summer and went in search of a farmer who had a milch cow. Having found one he said: "My good man, my servant will come every morning to buy a pint of milk." "All right, it's eight sous." "But I want pure milk, very pure." "In that case it's 10 sous." "You will milk in the presence of my servant?" "Then it's 15 sous."—[Philadelphia Press.]

"My dear," said General Logan to his wife at the breakfast table on Thanksgiving day, "what is correct, 'me and Jim is left,' or 'Jim and me is left,' or 'I and Jim are left'?" "They are all correct," replied the lady as he kicked the cat out from under the table and emptied the salt-cellar in the general's coffee.—[Macon Telegraph.]

"Has he gone [illegible]?" "Yes, grandma." "And what was that sound in the hall, Jessie?" "Why, it must have been the door shutting, grandma." "Your grandma may be old and deaf, Jessie, but doors did not shut with a sound like that when she was a girl." "Did the men wear mustaches then, grandma?" "No, my dear." "Well, that makes the difference, probably."—[Boston Post.]

A haberdasher one day standing as was his wont at his door under the sign of the Golden Lamb, was accosted by a townsman and a neighbor. "Good morning, Andrew," says the passing townsman, "what be you thinking of?" "I was thinking," said the haberdasher, glancing at his sign, "how the lamb is a picture of innocence." "Yes, friend Andrew, but that one of yours is a picture of gilt."

"Well," he said to the minister at the conclusion of the ceremony, "how much do I owe you?" "Oh, I'll leave that to you," was the reply, "you can better estimate the value of the service rendered." "Suppose we postpone the settlement, then, say for a year. By that time I will know whether I ought to give you $100 or nothing." "No—no," said the clergyman, who [illegible] married man himself, "make it $3 now."

"That's a very musical bird," said the groceryman, pointing to [illegible] that was running up and down the [illegible].—[Boston Times.]

A daring dude in Bombeigh,
Essayed on the cornet to pleigh;
He made such a din
That the neighbors cropped in
And the dude [illegible] the golden stairweigh.
—St Paul Herald.

BOYS,

And Their Choice of Occupation.

"Recently we have had some experience with boys," said a job printer friend. "The regular office boy graduated," he said. "That is he swept, made fires, did chores and in the interim learned to stick type, and has been given a case. He worked up through the grades to the level of a fair printer, and is now in a fair way to [illegible] that which will give him a competence and make him a man among men. He has gone through many trying difficulties and vexing incidents, and has a right to feel proud of his victory.

And his promotion left a gap," we said. "Yes, and the attempt to fill that gap has brought infinite trouble. My foreman looks 10 years older than he did on the day of our boy's promotion. Before that day my foreman's face was [illegible] and [illegible] a summer [illegible]. Now look at him, deep lines in his brow and an angry, hungry look in his eyes. Now all the boys who have applied for the place no doubt were boys [illegible] successful and they [illegible] to the road. They have thought it lay through this printing office. They have tried it and have been disappointed. It lay in some other direction. A boy who after three days [illegible] couldn't tell [illegible] from [illegible] was [illegible] of his [illegible]. He had no idea [illegible] no fear of [illegible] but we had a fear that he would [illegible] appetite for [illegible] which our rollers are made."

And this chat about these boys started us to thinking about the choice of occupation for boys in general. The young men or big boys of America are divided into three classes. Those of the country, those of the city and rich men's sons, whether in city or country. The last named are not in need of choosing an occupation save to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and take care of the inheritance almost certain to fall to them. Many of these are given a liberal education and little for some of the learned professions. That in itself is an excellent thing, for it gives them broader ideas and mental discipline which are sure to be of advantage in after life. They are prepared for a broad field of [illegible] if they ignore the ease and luxury that [illegible] afford, and diligently pursue a profession of some kind.

But there is something different than this for the boy upon whom fortune has not smiled either through his parents or upon himself directly. We hear a great deal nowadays in the way of warning poor boys to keep out of the professions. It is not always [illegible] but [illegible] no [illegible] very easy to [illegible]. The boy who failed to comprehend one of the simpler things in the [illegible] of our job printing friend certainly has no [illegible] for that sort of mechanism, but he might [illegible] out [illegible] as a minister or a county judge. In the [illegible] other [illegible] was [illegible] a square boy in a round hole, but in theology or law he might be a perfect fit. A great many round boys are fitted into square holes by foolish parents, but we [illegible] that [illegible] by those who [illegible] the opposite way. If a boy don't like to [illegible] of [illegible] if he [illegible] for wheedling [illegible] into [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] sake do not apprentice him to a blacksmith or a carpenter or a [illegible]. Whatever you do don't put him at the end of a yard stick, or put [illegible] 404 steel pen into his hand and [illegible] him [illegible] if you want to look at him with some sort of [illegible].

"Yes, but you say, I'm poor. I cannot afford it. I must have the benefit of his labor just the moment he can earn a dollar." If so you want to get down on your knees and ask the Almighty to forgive you for bringing a boy into the world, and from that hour mortgage everything you have on earth that you may not make the greatest mistake in your life by forcing that boy into a sphere of activity for which he has no taste, no bent, no liking, and in which he will fret and worry, be a botch, an unhappy, discontented, miserable wretch to the end of his days. You had better go hungry and in patched garments all your days than put your round boy into a square hole. If you do it, if you compel him to learn a trade for which he has no bent or tact, if you apprentice him to a shoemaker when he wants to be a lawyer or a doctor or a minister, you are not only crippling him for life but you are doing the world and society an irreparable wrong and taking nine chances in ten of adding one more to the long list of shiftless, good for nothings who hang out at the saloon, or drift to even a more disreputable end than that. At any event you have added a botch to the mechanical feature of the world and sent out a man who won't fit anywhere. Again you say "I am too poor to push the boy along, to give him a start." You can afford to take the chances. You can much better afford to take the chances that he will get along than you can afford to stunt and cripple him by the other course. Many a man exalted in the world's esteem and confidence to-day had no better opportunities, no better qualities than this lad of yours. Like your son this man when a boy had an intense longing for some high place in the professions, and it carried him on and up as it will carry your son on and up if you do not clip his wings and consign him to the condition of a mere drudge. Everything may look uncompromising and unpromising ahead just now, but as the difficulties are met they grow less stern and more yielding.

Then a word to the boys. Every boy wishes no doubt to be successful. He tramps through Front street, looks into counting houses, watches the merchant directing his army of clerks, he sees the bookkeeper footing up long columns of figures that represent dollars and cents, he sees the merchant come out and get into his carriage to be taken to his elegant home, he hears people speak of the wealthy Mr So and So, and it creates in his young heart a longing to reach that point. He thinks perhaps that if he could only find the path by which that

MERCHANT PRINCE

Has come the task would be an easy one. Young men often feel this, and it is the fear of failure more than anything else that keeps them from pushing on. The boys should be told that these successful men have had three chief qualities in reaching their present degree of success: ability, integrity and industry. Now the boy tramping through Front street and picturing a future for himself may not have the specific ability that makes the successful tradesman, still he may have it, indeed it is likely that he has. All boys have much more of general ability and many of them have more specific ability than they get credit for. The other qualities are not gifts. Not a boy in this city but may have these. Ability is the power of doing a thing well. If a boy will take for his rule "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," he need have no fear about his ability. A boy who makes up his mind to do his best in whatever he undertakes will not be long in discovering in what direction his efforts will meet the most marked success. A boy had better be a first-class carpenter than a pettifogging lawyer, but he had a good deal better be a fourth rate lawyer than a botch carpenter.

It is just at this point that the boy's parents should come to help him. Many boys cannot judge of their own abilities and it is so much the habit of fathers and mothers who ought to make a close study of a boy's peculiar temperament and characteristics with reference to the future life of the son to give the matter but little if any thought. We often hear parents complaining that their boys have no idea as to what occupation they would like. The fault is with the parents. In two-thirds of such cases the parents have never given a serious [illegible] to the future of the son [illegible] regard [illegible] fitness for this or that pl[illegible]. The boys may have [illegible] particular brand of profession or [illegible] but has [illegible] kept [illegible] in his young heart but his father [illegible] and the boy has [illegible] had the courage to [illegible] about it. The little fellow may have made up his mind about it long ago [illegible] It may have [illegible] father that Billy [illegible] was going to [illegible] his father [illegible] "Well, my son, what are you going to be when you grow up?" But the father probably [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] about Billy [illegible] never [illegible] to the father [illegible] but [illegible] never [illegible] his mind to [illegible] own [illegible] temperament [illegible] tastes [illegible] of the [illegible]. Now the father will [illegible] with [illegible] anxiety and wonderfully [illegible] and dislikes in this [illegible] with [illegible] things which will [illegible] his future life [illegible] They are things to which we should give more heed than we do. More thoughtfulness in this direction will be of infinite [illegible] to the boy.

Susan Sunshine's House and Home Papers.

I do believe that there is such a thing as an immortal youth—for the heart [illegible] a freshness that never need fade and a beauty that is not [illegible] cheerfulness [illegible] sort of spring sunshine [illegible] vitalizing forces and [illegible] the soul [illegible] and frightens the ghosts of age [illegible]. It is better than [illegible] preventive of wrinkles [illegible] escape that I know of. I have [illegible] women who were perpetual borrowers of trouble, whose thoughts could never lift themselves above the little cares and perplexities of their lowest [illegible] in their lives' prime they looked [illegible] that it was hard to tell [illegible] they were [illegible] their [illegible] grandmothers. But I have found such women mostly in the midst of unpleasant surroundings, in homes that [illegible] bare of beauty, homes that were in some manner the outer expression of their inner lives, simply places of shelter [illegible] of drudgery and toil, with no uplifting into a higher life, no whispers of beauty [illegible] light of hope, and wanting of aspiration in [illegible] atmosphere. What a place for children to be born into! What a place for souls [illegible] life [illegible] noon.

If you would have [illegible] if [illegible] as it is [illegible] I [illegible] to [illegible] my children a love of sweet scents and I [illegible] train them [illegible] that [illegible] will [illegible] endure the [illegible] air of ill ventilated room [illegible] I like [illegible] as they [illegible] dirt and [illegible] kept clothing. How they [illegible] fresh clean linen with the [illegible] fragrance [illegible] of purity about it [illegible] by [illegible] sweet smelling garments. [illegible] sachet [illegible] mixture which [illegible] prepared and put away in little silken bags will give the linen and [illegible] a touch of the sweetness [illegible] garden full of flowers [illegible] give it to you.

Half a pound of [illegible] flowers, half an ounce each of dried mint and thyme, a quarter of an ounce each of cloves and caraway seed and one ounce of common salt. The lavender flowers, thyme and mint must be reduced to powder, the cloves and caraway seeds bruised in a mortar, the salt dried in the oven, a drop of oil of cedar rubbed in the salt, a few shavings of carbolic soap added and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed together.

Give each of the children two or three of these bags filled with this delicate fragrance and let them place them among their clothing and you give to these sweet human blossoms an added charm, and their clothing will suggest no less of purity and perfumed delight than does a garden of heliotrope and roses.

Navigating a Balloon.

It was only two years since when from Newcastle upon Tyne my balloon appeared to be perfectly navigable. Having observed before ascending that a fish-shaped paper pilot had at about 2000 feet high turned round and wagged his tail I sent up a globular paper model to follow and found that its course was changed in like manner and that a counter wind blew the reverse way, as I anticipated. On ascending subsequently I pointed out to my companion that we should drift first of all inland, but that we should turn seaward if he would like to travel toward Tynemouth. "Oh no," he replied, "by no means." As we approached the zone in which a shift of wind was certain to be encountered I was vain and silly enough to affect the ability to take my fellow voyager in turn over the city if he would like such a change of course. "Oh, immensely," he replied, "but how can you manage it?" "Well, we'll see." Sure enough when the barometer indicated the supposed region of another current we struck out for Newcastle, which we had left a mile in the rear. But as the breeze was taking us down the river I was soon asked, when the North sea yawned in the distance, if we were supposed to have return tickets. "I'll rap further," I replied by opening the valve shutter with a flapping sound [illegible] we re-entered the lower current, passed back over the city and ultimately descended in a park some miles inland. Now if I had set up for a would be navigator and had made ever so little a display of fans and so forth, no argument or solemn confession would have persuaded my companion and the spectators that I had not guided with singular expertness my directable balloon.

Another case in point was connected with an ascent from the Crystal palace in the year 1875 and was chronicled in the [illegible] and other publications. The air on this occasion was light and variable [illegible] at Meudon during the exceptionally tranquil weather. I had taken note early in the day of two distant currents of air, but some hazy mist formed overhead and we ascended under the influence of a northeast breeze and went away toward Surrey. As the sounds of Sydenham especially about the high level station over which we passed had died away, it was reasonably inferred that we had progressed toward the country, especially as a rift in the lower vapour disclosed green fields so that we had clearly traveled. After being out of sight for an hour and a half I thought it time to descend. A strong glare of light as if reflected from glass appeared beneath—the next moment the towers and central transept of the Crystal palace showed up. "Why, we've never moved!" exclaimed a passenger. "It's transfixed by Jove!" said another. "You are both mistaken," I replied, "we have been goodness knows where and the upper wind has brought us back to the spot where we set out. But observe, in a moment we shall enter the northeast current." We did so, drifted back in the direction of Streatham and descended two or three miles from the palace.

A Swiss naturalist maintains that there is only one coloring substance in plants, and the various colors of flowers are only due to the modifications produced in this substance by the acids or alkalies contained in the plants.

GENERAL NEWS.

The House Passes the Naval Appropriation Bill,

THE LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS

Huntington Talks About His Railroad Lines
The Ohio Poisoning Case News Items
From Various Parts

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan 10. Immediately after the reading of the journal Randall move to dispense the morning hour, for the purpose of pressing the navy appropriation bill to a passage.

This was strongly opposed by Stockslager, who maintained that the house should proceed to consideration of the special order in reference to public buildings

Randall pointed out the importance of passing the appropriation bill speedily. Not to do so would be of little good to the country and still less to the party to which he belonged

Stockslager replied with some warmth that he was performing what he considered his duty in contending for the execution of the special order

Quite a brisk and apparently personal dispute then sprung up between Randall and Stockslager but the confusion in the hall was so great as to render their remarks unintelligible.

Stockslager demanded the yeas and nays on Randall's motion, which was lost, yeas 130, nays 85, the necessary two-thirds not voting in the affirmative

Stockslager then moved that the house go into committee of the whole for consideration of public building measures, and asked consent to make a statement

Hutchins objected. The navy department was without appropriations and it was time the house should proceed to business

Stockslager's motion was lost [illegible], and the speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports

After consideration of several public improvement bills the house went into committee of the whole. Wellborn in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill for the remainder of the current year

THE NAVAL BILL PASSED

The house then passed the naval bill. The bill makes provision for the naval service for the six months ending June 30, 1885, on the basis of the bill which passed the house the first of the session of this congress, giving for each item of expenditure just one-half the amount contained in said bill, with the following exceptions For the current expenses at the bureau, yards and docks, in lieu of one-half, or $100,000, there is given $90,000 for the current expenses of the bureau of construction and repair, in lieu of one-half, or $400,000, there is given $450,000 for the current expenses of the bureau of steam engineering, in lieu of one-half, or $375,000, there is given $280,000, together with an unexpended balance of $140,000 from the appropriation of 1884 for monitors; for the pay of the navy and marine corps there is given, in lieu of one half the amount contained in said bill, a sum equal to the balance remaining after deducting appropriations for the first six months from the whole sum proposed in said bill. There is nothing in the bill for the steel cruisers, appropriations to complete them having already been made. The bill appropriates in all $6,120,155, which, added to the sum appropriated for the first six months ended December 31, 1884, $8,850,317, makes the total appropriation for the navy for the entire fiscal year of 1885, $14,980,472, or $913,961 less than appropriated for the fiscal year of 1884

There was no debate on the bill and it was immediately read by sections for amendments.

On a point of order raised by Glascock, the provision that naval line officers may be detailed as instructors in any schools or colleges was struck from the bill. No amendments offered, and the committee having risen the bill passed without a dissenting vote

The house then went into committee of the whole (Wilson of Iowa in the chair) on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill

Burns stated that the appropriation carried by the bill was $1,190,885, or $43,[illegible] less than the estimates. An item of $221,000 asked for by the estimates for re-surveying the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was omitted. Many things remained undone that, under the treaty with Mexico, must be done before that government would be bound to pay one-half of the expenses of the work

Robinson (New York) said he was opposed to appropriating money to pamper a lot of incurable snobs. He did not want a democratic snob to succeed a republican snob—Lowell

Holman raised a point of order against the item providing for a consul general at Malta. The point was sustained and the item was struck out

The committee rose and the house adjourned

LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS

WASHINGTON, Jan 10. Colonel Boudinot of the Cherokee nation was examined by the senate committee on Indian affairs regarding the leasing of Indian lands to-day. He had no personal knowledge of any bribery or irregularity in connection with leases. He had heard a rumor that $1000 was paid to M. Rogers, member of the Cherokee council, to secure the lease. He declined to give the name of the person who told him, as it was only hearsay with his informant. In witness' opinion five cents per acre could be obtained, instead of two cents. He objected to the lease for this reason, and also because the areas covered by the different leases were too large. If the lands had been leased in small quantities, some of the Cherokees themselves would, he thought, have taken a portion. He believed there was a strong sentiment among the Cherokees against leases

GENERAL NEWS

IN FAVOR OF THE SPANISH TREATY

NEW YORK, January 10.—A petition in favor of the Spanish treaty, addressed to the chairman of the committee of foreign relations of the senate, is being circulated among merchants and manufacturers of this city. It has already received a great number of signatures from prominent firms and representative houses in all branches of trade

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Jan 10. The weekly bank statement shows the reserve increase to be $1,025,000. Banks now hold $47,041,000 in excess of legal requirements

WILL RESUME

PITTSBURG, January 10. Carnegie Bros. & Co.'s Union Iron mills will resume in all departments at once, giving employment to several hundred men

TO-DAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan 10.—North Pacific coast, partly cloudy and local rains. California, local rains followed by fair weather

RAILROAD NOTES.

HUNTINGTON'S RAILROAD LINES

NEW YORK, Jan 10.—C. P. Huntington, who has returned from a railroad inspection tour, said in an interview to-day that he had found his railroad interests in the southwest in as good shape as he expected under the circumstances. He denied positively the statements that he had been selling Central Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio securities. The local business of the Central Pacific system, he said, was increasing. When asked about the default on January coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Houston & Texas Central railway company, Huntington said: "The fact of the matter is the Texas Central has not earned interest on these bonds. The bonds were issued when the road was without competition and making money. They bear seven per cent interest payable semiannually. I am of opinion it would be wise to refund the bonded debt, and issue new bonds with a lower rate of interest which will come within the earning capacity of the road. Before I went away I arranged with the Southern Development company to buy Houston and Texas Central coupons from any person disposed to sell them. I did this simply because I thought some of the bondholders would need their money. The total amount of interest due on January coupons is $280,000. The Southern Development company has already bought $264,000 of coupons

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

THE OHIO POISONING CASE

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Jan. 10.—No more deaths have occurred from the Van Fossan poisoning. It is now believed that all will recover. Annie Van Fossan, suspected of perpetrating the crime, has not yet been arrested. She is confined to her bed and strongly asserts her innocence. Her health has been bad for a long time, and within the past two years she has made three attempts at suicide. A preliminary hearing will be given her this afternoon

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

ANTI-LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.

SEATTLE, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A largely attended mass meeting was held to-night, the object being to counteract the influence of the liquor dealers, who are organized to influence legislation in their favor. The speakers were Judge J. R. Lewis, Judge Orange Jacobs and W. H. White, Esq. The whisky men were landed without gloves, and the interest will probably augment until the municipal election next July.

STATE DISPATCHES

A DEMENTED MAN FOUND DEAD

ASHLAND, Jan 10.—Special.—A son of Mr Kennedy, an old trapper and hunter living in the Siskiyou mountains, who wandered away from home two weeks ago to-day, was found dead near the Soda Springs hotel, ten miles east of the town yesterday. He had been subject to epileptic fits for many years, and it is supposed that he fell dead in one of these fits. He was partially demented, which caused a party to start a search of him shortly after his leaving home. His body was interred to-day.

DEATH OF A REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 10.—At about half-past 10 o'clock this morning Henry F. Hoyt, marine reporter at Meiggs' wharf for the merchants exchange, died of typhoid fever. Mr Hoyt was about 55 years of age, and had occupied the position at Meiggs' wharf for the past twenty years. He leaves a young wife and two small children. He was instrumental in saving many persons from drowning, while stationed at his place of duty.

THE RECOUNT FOR SHERIFF

In the recount for sheriff which is in progress in this city all but eleven precincts had been counted up to adjournment of court to-night, resulting thus far in reducing Hopkins' (democrat) majority from 201 to 10. Friends of Patterson, republican contestant, express confidence in his ultimately gaining the election

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

ENGLAND.

WANT TO ANNEX SAMOA

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The colonial government of New Zealand has asked permission of the home government to annex the island of Samoa to its jurisdiction. It holds a steamer in readiness to proceed to Samoa pending the reply of Lord Derby, secretary of state for the colonies. This reply will probably be unfavorable

THE DYNAMITERS AT WORK

LONDON, Jan 10. The police have received information that simultaneous attempts are about to be made by dynamiters to blow up Holborn viaduct and Mansion House railway station. Extra precautions are being taken at all points, and all baggage is scrutinized with extreme care

WARLIKE ORDERS

LONDON, Jan 10.—The admiralty has invited tenders of the shipbuilders of Belfast for the immediate construction of six cruisers. The second battalion of the Sussex regiment has been ordered to proceed from Malta to Egypt

AFRICA.

FIGHTING ON THE WEST COAST

BERLIN, Jan 10. Commander Knorr of the German squadron on the coast of west Africa has telegraphed that the corvettes Olga and Bismarck arrived at Cameroons December 18th and loaded 300 men and four guns because the natives of Hickory town and Foss town had expelled King Bell and threatened merchants they were going to burn Bell town. The expedition entered Hickory town with little resistance and then attacked Bell town to rescue the German agent, Herr Pantanius. The troops landed at this point under a heavy fire and immediately stormed it. One man was killed and several wounded. Sixty men held the plateau two hours against 400 men firing from the bush. When the support arrived they stormed and burned Foss town. The natives meanwhile murdered Herr Pantanius. Subsequent to these engagements the cruisers bombarded Hickory town. No further outbreak occurred.

FRANCE.

ATTACKED BY ENEMIES

PARIS, Jan 10.—M Duc, editor of the *Cri du Peuple*, who was savagely attacked by the brothers Balterisk the other night, and dangerously wounded one of them has been released from arrest. Radical papers announce there will be a meeting on Sunday to congratulate Duc on his narrow escape. A number of London socialists will be present. Narbert Balterish, the man wounded by Duc, is in a favorable condition and his life is not despaired of

GERMANY

A PROPOSED SUBSIDY

BERLIN, Jan 10. The budget committee of the reichstag has under consideration to-day the question of subsidizing a steamship line to Australia. Herr Von Boetticher, minister of the interior, said he was undecided whether the steamers of the proposed line should start from Genoa or Trieste. It is impracticable to say all the conditions now

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres represent the financial crises so serious that a general suspension of cash payments is imminent

Several earthquake shocks occurred Friday at Tirrox, twenty-five miles east of Malaga. Fissures were made in the earth by the shock

Doctor Schaefman, political leader of the Catholics in the Netherlands, has issued a declaration in favor of absolute liberty of education. He would have the state exercise no control beyond the examination of teachers

At Jackson, Mich., Saturday evening Samuel A. Holcomb was acquitted of the murder of Jacob Crouch, the jury being out four hours and forty-five minutes. The same evidence applies to Judd Crouch, now awaiting trial, and the latter's acquittal appears certain

CLOSED ITS DOORS

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Farmers bank of Elizabethtown, this county, owned by Samuel Eaby, closed its doors to-day, owing to a run upon it early yesterday. It confessed judgment to various parties to the amount of $25,000. The liabilities aggregate $80,000. Assets are unknown, but depositors are likely to lose heavily

PRESS PITH

Farmer: "Now can you tell me which of the planets were known to the ancients?" Student: "Ah there was Venus and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the earth but [illegible]"—London Punch

Dialogue between two men about town: What is the difference between a stock exchange and a bucket shop? [illegible] explain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] exchange [illegible] to be robbed in a bucket shop [illegible] difference [illegible]—Hargaro.

At a public meeting held in Andover [illegible] asked what was the tendency of the New England liquor laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink to all except bona fide travelers, replied that they tended to a considerable deal of bona fide traveling.—Glasgow Times

At a public meeting held in Denver December 14, $20,000 was raised for the endowment fund of the university of Denver. It was [illegible] raised from sums of $1000 to $5. The Denver *Tribune* gives in full Bishop Warren's speech and the proceedings of the meeting.

The democratic papers keep assuring us that Mr Cleveland's election means that war will be made upon monopolies. Mr Cleveland himself has not said anything upon the subject but he took occasion to stay with [illegible] New York the other day in Mr Vanderbilt's private car which is not that [illegible] signify [illegible]

The receipts of the Board of the Presbyterian church in the month of October were as follows: Home mission $19,794 21; sustentation $721 05; education $6152; foreign missions $2,754 [illegible]; publication missionary fund $3566 [illegible]; church erection $4 [illegible]; relief fund $1241 47; freedmen $3867 [illegible]; aid for colleges [illegible], $4500 93

"Smith, why is it that you always eat [illegible] good language?" queried Jones. "Because I was taught from my infancy habits of thrift, politeness and economy," replied Smith. "My father was always drumming it into me to waste [illegible] and you'll [illegible]. [illegible] my mother used to sing 'live low, baby' before I could walk." Jones was perfectly satisfied with the explanation.—Boston Courier

Old Judge Saunders is a great liar, and has told a dozen different stories in regard to the weight of a certain big catfish that he caught. A friend, trying to entrap him, asked: "Judge, what was the precise weight of that big fish you caught?" Judge Saunders (to colored waiter): "I say, Bob, what did I say yesterday that catfish weighed?" "What time yesterday, boss—in de mawning, at dinner time or after supper?"—Siftings

THE ROSSA AFFRAY.

A Fair Chance for Captain Phelan's Recovery.

HE CONVERSES WITH A FRIEND

The Interview that Prompted the Assault in Rossa's Office Secrets of the Dynamite Made Public Etc

NEW YORK, Jan 10.—Richard Short, the man who stabbed Captain Phelan yesterday in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was arraigned in court to-day. A few people were present. Short appeared calm and collected. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of Phelan's injuries. Later he was seen in his cell by a reporter, but refuses to say anything. At the hospital the physician said Phelan's condition had improved since midnight, and it is barely possible he might recover

PHELAN TALKS WITH A FRIEND

NEW YORK, Jan 10.—The condition of Captain Phelan continues to improve. This afternoon John T. Reilly, a friend, had a conversation with him. To his friend Phelan said he came here to explain certain matters to Rossa about the interview in the Kansas City *Journal*. He now believes he was deliberately entrapped in Rossa's office, to be murdered.

"Tom," said Reilly, "when I knew you in Kansas City you were always too quick with your pop to be caught on a snap, why did you let them catch you this way."

"I didn't get time," returned Phelan, "and, besides, the room was so small and the attack so sudden that I couldn't get my pistol out."

Reilly said to a reporter afterwards that he knew Phelan well in Kansas City in 187–, when he once prevented him from fighting a duel with a man named McCaffrey. He said that while Phelan was a man of spirit and quick to act if aroused, yet he would take a great deal of abuse before becoming angry

CAPTAIN PHELAN'S CAREER

WASHINGTON, January 10. Captain Phelan of Kansas City, who was attacked at O'Donovan Rossa's office at New York yesterday, was a lieutenant of the capitol police here during the Forty-sixth congress. He had the place two or three years, but when the Kansas City district became republican through a split among democrats, Phelan lost his position and returned to Kansas City. Since he left Washington rumors from time to time have reached here connecting him with dynamiters. It was at one time said he had gone to England on a dynamite expedition, and that was the trip to which he referred in his interview published in the Kansas City *Journal*.

THE INTERVIEW.

Disclosures that Prompted the Assault on Phelan in Rossa's Office.

KANSAS CITY, Jan 10.—The interview with Captain Phelan, heretofore mentioned as published in the *Journal* of this city of December 21, is devoted chiefly to the relation of a plot to blow up a steamer, and a description of the manner of manipulating their mysterious dynamite machine. The story, as told by Captain Phelan, is substantially as follows: "In June, 188–, he made a voyage to Europe to secure information which would prevent the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, the Irish agitator, and his removal to England. He visited Paris and accomplished his mission. Meanwhile, however, the British government abandoned the effort to extradite Sheridan and the matter was dropped

Continuing his story, Phelan said that before leaving New York he met a number of Irish agitators, among them John F. Kearney, who blew up the Caledonian railway station at Glasgow, and afterwards escaped to America. He sailed in the Belgravia, and Kearney was to follow three days later in the Queen, and they were to meet in Edinburgh

PLAN TO BLOW UP A STEAMER

He knew there was a plan to blow up the Queen, after the passengers landed at Liverpool. When the men met at Edinburgh Phelan asked Kearney why he had not carried it out. The latter replied that he had placed a sufficient quantity of dynamite to blow up the pyramids in the vessel's hold, but when the ship arrived at Liverpool she anchored in stream, and the passengers were taken in a tender. Kearney was not permitted to go into the hold, so he came away leaving in the vessel fifteen pounds of dynamite, which would probably have exploded about two hours later, and imperiled hundreds of lives. Phelan determined to go to Liverpool and warn the officers, but Kearney protested it would be suicidal. Phelan, however, persisted, visited the Queen, informed the officers, and learned that they had received a cable message from New York fifteen minutes after the vessel landed describing the plot, which led to the discovery of the explosive and the saving of the vessel.

APPROACHED BY OFFICERS

Phelan remained a day or two at Liverpool aware that he was being constantly shadowed by detectives. He was approached by Inspector Marsh of Liverpool, Head Constable Murphy of Ireland, and also Mr Jenkinson, who had charge of the criminal prosecution in Ireland. All of them tried to get him in the service of the government. They told him the names of several pretended Irish patriots who were working for the government, and he began to see how the authorities secured their information. He could not conjecture how they discovered the Queen plot, as Kearney said it was known only to Rossa, Kearney and himself. He supposed some one dropped upon Kearney's plans in New York.

Concluding his narrative, Phelan said he was finally permitted to leave Liverpool. When he arrived at Glasgow he found that his valise had been broken open and searched. It was done, he thought, by a man who introduced himself in Edinburgh as James Powers, and whom Phelan believed was a British detective, who had shadowed him in New York and endeavored to get his confidence. Kearney had to lay very low, but Phelan succeeded in getting him out of England by disguising himself as Kearney and throwing the officers off the track

The captain also described the mechanism of the deadly battery. The machine is simple, but works with fatal precision. It consists of a reservoir of acid, which drips upon a tube enveloped in sheets of tissue paper. It takes a minute for the acid to eat through each sheet of paper. In this case 120 sheets were wrapped around the tube. When the last sheet is eaten through the acid runs down the tube and upon the percussion cap beneath, and then the explosion occurs. The machine is noiseless and almost infallible in its working a terrible injury.

Speaking of himself the captain said he was a dynamiter out and out, belonged to the Irish national society, and was obedient to their call, having participated in many of their plans for terrorizing the English government. He determined to return to Liverpool, and save the Queen, in order to protect the lives of hundreds of people who would sail on the next voyage, many of these his own countrymen, men, women and children, going to join friends in America.

TRUE CHARACTER OF ROSSA'S GANG.

NEW YORK, Jan 10.—The *Tribune* says: "It has been common opinion in this city and elsewhere that Rossa's office was headquarters of a harmless set of blusterers, whose interest in Ireland's wrongs was far less zealous than their ardor for filling their pockets, and that they claimed the planning and direction of the dynamite schemes in Great Britain, merely for the sake of stimulating contributions of Irishmen who believe in this mode of warfare against England. The revelations made by Phelan throw new light on the character of the men who have surrounded Rossa and Joyce. So long as these fellows were looked upon as mere braggarts, whose plots were only on their lips, they stood in little danger of the law, but if the statements of Phelan can be credited, and passengers on ocean steamships are in actual peril from dynamite, the conspirators will soon find that New York is no safer for them than London would be. Neither this city nor this country will allow lurking places of murder to exist unmolested."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Brooklyn, New York, has 16 Catholic churches

A temple to cost $2,000,000 is projected in Boston by the spiritualists of that city

A contract has been let for the construction of an Episcopal church at Whatcom to cost $[illegible]

The First Methodist church Oakland, Cal, has given $4000 to the University of the Pacific within three years

Rev. Mr Bonninger, lately of the Moravian ministry, has entered upon the Congregational work in Port Gamble, W. T.

The English bishops have had what would be termed in slang language a soft thing. The bishop of London gets an annual salary of $50,000, of Durham, $35,000, of Winchester the same; of Ely, $27,500, and the other bishops about $25,000. Even the nominal bishop of Sodor and Man, who has a purely nominal [illegible] gets $10,000 for doing nothing

The offer of Mr [illegible] of Virginia to the [illegible] of $500,000 to found at New York a college [illegible] to the Propaganda at Rome [illegible] considered

The [illegible] about completing the 40th year of successful work and the annual meeting in the first week of December will be observed as a jubilee [illegible]

M Pasteur is energetically at work again at his inoculation for mad dogs now that the French senate has voted him a grant of 50,000 francs to continue his research for a remedy for hydrophobia

Rev W. G. Simpson, of [illegible], was recently attacked by nervous trouble which threatened softening of the brain unless he would [illegible] mental labor and it is feared he will be [illegible] to retire from the ministry

Rev. Mr [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the youngest of the [illegible] [illegible] the people who [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] twenty-six [illegible] hundred

THEIR SECOND REPORT.

The Portland Board of Fire Commissioners Annual Review

What the Fire Department has Accomplished During the Past Year Their Resources and Other Details

The board of fire commissioners held their second regular annual session December 31st, 1884, and made a report to the common council from which the following is condensed

They report that $61,185 was asked to pay salaries and other expenses during the year 1884. A special tax was levied according to law and $56,795 41 realized. Transfers from other funds raised this sum to $59,187 16, which was placed to the credit of the fire department fund, leaving still $1,998 16 short of the amount as asked for by this board. The amount expended and claims audited during 1884 for the fire department aggregated $65,850 90. There was received from the city $59,068 16 from sale of old material, $119, making $59,187 16 and leaving a deficiency of $6,663 74.

This deficiency with the estimated amount required for 1885, will aggregate $69,760, which amount the board ask the city to levy and collect by a special tax as required by law. Had the sales of real estate made by the board in July last been confirmed by the council and the amount realized therefrom placed to the credit of the fire department fund, it would, with the amount asked for by special tax, have been sufficient to meet all expenditures for 1884 and leave a balance of $10,000 to the credit of the fire department fund with which to commence the year 1885.

The report says: "As our city increases from year to year the expenses will increase in proportion. The character of our buildings and surroundings is continually changing, the conditions are not the same, and difficulties that did not exist in this city years ago have now to be met and overcome so far as possible. Even at the present time the Patent Hayes Truck, owned by the city, has not the capacity of reaching the roofs of many of our large buildings, and the day is not far distant when an additional hook and ladder company and equipments will be required

During the year a hose company was organized to act in connection with the Hydraulic Elevator company and is maintained as the other companies of the department

The report continues: "The great increase in our population and extension of the settled or built up portions render additional apparatus and the formation of a new company absolutely essential for its protection. This is particularly so as to South Portland where an engine company should be located at an early date. In view of this we have in contemplation the organizing of a hose company which we can locate in the house now occupied by Engine Company No. 4, and by so doing permit the removal of that company to a suitable point in South Portland. Accordingly we ask your honorable body for the appropriation of $4500 for the purchase of a lot and erection of a house for said company

The fire losses for the year just closed have been on real and personal property, $101,051 40, the greater proportion of which was caused by the fires of the Esmond hotel and Colonia dock, these fires amounting to $100,000.

In closing their remarks, the board state that the chief engineer and his assistants have all been faithful and energetic, the rest of the department have all done their duty with alacrity and dispatch, and they take pleasure in commending them one and all for the services they have rendered during the year. And they also take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by the police force on all occasions

The value of property owned by the department is as follows: Real estate and improvements, $88,500, horses, apparatus, furniture, tools, stores, etc., $68,482 83. During the year $900 25 was expended for real estate and buildings, and $6777 62 for material and sundries. The current expenses for the year were $49,688, of which $29,474 50 were for salaries. The sum of $119 was received by the sale of old metals. The expenses of the various companies were as follows: No. 1, $5707 58; No. 2, $5000 53; No. 3, $5815 75; No. 4, $5661 36; H. & L. No. 1, $4357 47; Hose, No. 1, $3357 47

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Chief Engineer Morgan makes his first annual report. He states that when he took charge of the department, everything was in first-class order, and the apparatus is still in a like condition, with the exception of a few light repairs needed. In making appointments great care has been taken in the selection of material. Perfect discipline has been maintained, and satisfaction is the result. The health of the horses is good. During the year ninety-eight alarms were responded to. The ordinance in regard to closing of hatchways will be enforced rigidly during the coming year. Theaters and public halls have been visited, and are operated according to ordinance. The more general use of iron shutters is advocated. The supply of water is now amply adequate to the demand in cases of fire. During the year a cistern was built at the intersection of Eleventh and J streets. The city now has seventy-three cisterns, with a total capacity of 1,160,000 gallons. There are 100 hydrants in operation. The fire alarm telegraph works well. The apparatus now comprises seven engines, four hose carts and four carriages, and one extension truck. The horses number eighteen. The purchase of another team is recommended. One member has died during the year, R. Sonnelund of No. Two's. Several suggestions are made to the board by the chief engineer, who closes his report as follows:

"I most respectfully tender my acknowledgments for the cordial encouragements I have received from your honorable body in my efforts to maintain and increase the efficiency of this branch of the public service. I also take this opportunity of expressing renewed obligations under which I have been placed by the valuable co-operation of the different attaches of the department, and the police force all in their various lines have rendered valuable services on different occasions. The officers and men have carried out the work of saving property carefully, prudently and well. Their cheerful submission to the rules and orders adopted by your honorable body, and their willingness at all times to perform labor assigned them is not forgotten by me. The same good feeling still exists between the department and police force, not one report of any short-comings touching any member of either organization. Both have promptly assisted each other when required, the result being that all is pleasant and harmonious. I cannot close without returning thanks to the press of the city for the many kind notices extended to the department during the year, and I can say that they have been fully appreciated by every officer and member of the department, as well as by your obedient servant

WASHINGTON CITY.

Various Topics of Interest at the National Capital

Things Seen and Gleaned by an Oregon Writer The Coming Inaugural Ceremonies of President Cleveland

[illegible] OREGONIAN [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1884

Washington is and has been for some time past sorely perplexed over two things—the inaugural ceremonies of Cleveland and the question of lighting her streets with electric lights. The difficulties that have heretofore attended the preparatory arrangements for the coming inauguration have about settled themselves and the warring factions of local politicians that sought to gain a little prominence by controlling and directing the parade that is to be the feature of the occasion, have been invited to step to the rear, and a committee of eminent citizens, without reference to their political affiliations, has been appointed to take charge of the matter. It is now hoped that the unseemly scramble for precedence is at an end. However, while this force of contention and strife has been removed, the electric light question remains to torment those who are charged with the administration of municipal affairs. For a year or more the various electric light companies of the country, and their name is legion, have besieged Washington with a dogged persistency that bespoke a determination to succeed at all hazards. The result is that we have witnessed all sorts of electric experiments on our streets. But what with reflectors and every other appliance that the ingenuity of man could suggest to overcome the difficulties found elsewhere upon similar trials, the fact remains that the experiments here were far from satisfactory. But notwithstanding these repeated failures, the companies are still on hand, apparently in no wise discounted, each one striving as of old to secure the acceptance and adoption of its particular light. Appearances indicate, however, that unless there is a decided improvement in the system of electric lights now in vogue, Washington will continue for some time to come to rely upon the gas jet for lighting her thoroughfares. Of course Washington may have been peculiarly unfortunate, and it may be possible that had the experiments been made elsewhere, more favorable results would have been obtained. Be this as it may, I can only say that, so far as my reading and observation go, the experience of Washington has also been that of other cities. A paragraph is going the rounds that the municipality of Paris has determined to discontinue the use of electric lights for street purposes

THE SWAIM COURT MARTIAL

Dragging along at a slow pace, much of the time of the court being consumed in the wrangles and flatulent arguments of counsel. Presided over by a major general (Schofield) and composed of brigadiers and colonels of full rank, this is the most distinguished military tribunal that has convened since the close of the war. The Swaim court holds its session in the Ebbitt House, one of the spacious and gorgeously furnished parlors of that hostelry being set apart for that purpose. Its sessions are daily attended by many of the most famous men of the nation, and a goodly number of ladies are constantly in attendance, but whether attracted by the glamour of brass buttons or the forensic eloquence of the attorneys, I am unable to say. Swaim, as you know, is the judge advocate general of the army, his rank being that of a brigadier general. He is indebted to his intimacy with Garfield for his position in the army, Hayes having made the appointment at the earnest solicitation of the latter, who for some unaccountable reason was warmly attached to Swaim—a man, to all appearances, without a sentiment or trait in common with Garfield. Yet Swaim was his most intimate friend. Swaim, Rockwell and Corbin, all of the same mental calibre and as near alike as men can be, composed the famous "chum cabinet" of Garfield's brief administration, and were the powers behind the throne. The appointment of Swaim was looked upon with disfavor by army circles in general, and he has not been able to live down or overcome the feeling of prejudice that then existed against him. That he should not have been made judge advocate general is now manifest to all, his administration of the affairs of that office having demonstrated his unfitness to act as the law officer of the army. The trouble he is now in and which threatens to relegate him to private life has its origin in a dispute with a stock broker one Bateman, a sort of Ward. With this man Swaim had large dealings, and at one time had an interest with Bateman $5000 for which he was given a memorandum receipt. After this matter had nearly been wiped out, by stock [illegible] Swaim transferred the receipt to a man to whom he was indebted for carpenter work on his newly finished palatial mansion. When presented by the carpenter to Bateman the receipt was denounced as worthless, whereupon the carpenter brought suit against the broker for the entire $5000. At this juncture Bateman preferred charges against Swaim, which, however, he subsequently sought to withdraw. But Mr. Lincoln, who was not disposed to have his department used as a convenience by a bucket shop operator, declined to let the matter drop, notwithstanding the fact that Swaim and Bateman had compromised their difficulties, and thus it comes about that we have the court-martial now in session. Swaim claims that the receipt was negotiable and that the object in bringing suit was to obtain a settlement with Bateman. This is the important point in the case, and upon which the lawyers are splitting any number of hairs. The attempt to connect Swaim with the peccadillos of Colonel Morrow was always regarded as far-fetched, and the evidence already presented shows that the charges under this head must be dismissed. However, the general impression is that Swaim will have to go, not so much because of this transaction with Bateman, but on general principles.

THE OREGON CENTRAL LAND GRANT

As indicated in a previous letter, the chances for any legislation at this session looking to a forfeiture of the unearned land grants are altogether unfavorable. The recent debate in the senate on the Oregon Central bill confirms the correctness of the position heretofore assumed by me that the two houses can never come to an agreement upon this matter of forfeiture. The Oregon Central bill has the undivided support of the delegation from Oregon, and they, as well as all who are in any way immediately interested, are anxious for its passage. Yet in the face of this the senate hesitates to give its assent. Mr. Morgan, backed and supported by many of the ablest lawyers in the senate, insists that the whole question should be sent to the courts for adjudication, it being contended that in the proposed forfeiture the rights of certain parties, more particularly those of the mortgagees, are so jeopardized as to virtually deprive them of any possible redress. Having taken this position on the Atlantic and Pacific bill, the senate, in order to maintain a reputation for consistency, must apply it to all similar measures. Therefore, as I have already observed, there is no earthly chance for any legislation of this character at the present session, for neither house will recede from the stand it has taken; and between them that status of the land-grants will remain as at present looking to the protection of those who have already settled upon the lands affected by the Oregon Central bill. Mr. Dolph has secured the adoption of an amendment by which they are given the preference to enter the lands upon which they have located, and at a uniform price of $1 25 per acre.

THE SPANISH TREATY

Since the failure and abuse of the provisions of the treaty negotiated with the Hawaiian government, reciprocity treaties (so-called) are not at all popular. It is claimed, and very properly in my judgment, that the Spanish treaty is altogether a one-sided affair, the benefits being solely on the side of the Spaniards. In a word the Spaniards propose to admit all articles free of duty that they do not want, and tax those we manufacture and are wanted by them. By this arrangement we lose $35,000,000, and gain virtually nothing. But the treaty will not be ratified

PERSONAL

Mrs M. F. Deady has been here during the holidays as the guest of Mrs. Dolph

Miss Odeneal, who, by the way, has established herself as a universal favorite with our society people, will remain in Washington during the present winter, and will also be the guest of Mrs. Dolph.

Congressman M. C. George, while on his way to the capitol the other morning, slipped and fell. In attempting to break the fall he threw out his right arm, which, receiving his entire weight, was badly sprained, and is now temporarily "laid up for repairs."

FAIRFAX

Baltimore ought to be the best place in this country. It has lately had the "benefit of clergy" more than any other city—the Plenary Council and the Methodist Centennial.

The French government has recently voted 2,000,000 francs toward the interior adornment of the newly erected Paris Hotel de Ville.

MR PEPPERGRASS HANGS PICTURES

It was towards evening, and my husband had been reading since dinner so I ventured to say to him, "Now will be a first rate time to hang those pictures that I wanted put up in my den, while you are confined indoors by the bad weather"

"Well," said Mr. Peppergrass, "when I get through with this paper."

Half an hour elapsed, and it began to grow dark. Again I spoke. "It will be too dark to see to get the pictures straight if we don't begin soon."

"It is too dark now; wait till the lamp is lighted," said he

In about an hour, when I had got fairly settled at my sewing, Mr Peppergrass started up with a yawn, and said, "Now bring on your pictures"

I put down my sewing with alacrity, as it had been some weeks that I had been wanting the work done, and brought out the largest picture first, as that was the most difficult for me to manage alone. It was to be hung over the mantel, and it would be necessary to move the clock to some other place

"Where are the picture screws?" asked my husband.

"The man forgot to bring any," said I. "But I guess I can find some." So I looked in several places, but could only find of 1 one. My husband had some in a drawer, but when he searched it through there was only one left, and that was too large. I thought of an old picture up stairs which had two pair of screws in it to make it safer, so I went up and called Mr. Peppergrass to come and help me get them.

He climbed on a chair, but could not get the cord off the hook. I brought a stick, but it was not long enough, then I got a chair and poked the cord off and we concluded to take that, too, as the one for the new picture was red and all the others in the room were green. There were several knots in the cord, and Mr. Peppergrass picked at them for some time, while I stood holding the lamp up at arm's length. He finally pulled out his knife to cut them off

"Don't cut them," I said. "The cord will be too short if you do."

"Well, untie the plaguey things, then; I can't," said he

I picked some time at the knots till we were both nearly chilled through by the wind, which swept through the upper hall, and finally succeeded also in getting another cord for the up-stairs picture, and came down, ready to begin work in earnest. I had seen by his little pants of impatience that Mr. Peppergrass was becoming exasperated already, so I tried to make things easy for him. I pulled up the heavy round table as near the fire as I could and placed a stool on it. Then he stepped on a chair, balanced the picture in his hands, and mounted the table.

"Polly," said he, "there is that clock in the way." So I squeezed between the table and the fire and took down the clock and set it on the stand.

"It will be tipped over there," said Mr. P., so I put it down on the floor in a corner

"The children will run over it there," said my husband

"Where shall I put it?" said I

"Put it on the shelf in the dining room," he replied and I did so

All this time he was standing on the table, holding the picture poised on the mantel.

"Now, how high do you want it? Won't that other small picture have to come down?" he asked

"I thought not," said I, "but perhaps it will."

"Of course it will," he said. "Here, hold this picture till I take it down." So he lifted the large picture to the table, and I held it while he took down the small one

Bang! went something on the hearth!

"What was that?" cried he.

"The painting has fallen out of the frame," said I, but I could not pick it up, as I had all I could do to steady the large picture.

Mr Peppergrass scrambled from the stool to the table, and thence to the floor, as quick as possible, as the choice little painting was in dangerous proximity to the fire. It was recovered without serious damage, and we were again ready to proceed.

"I can't hold this large picture up to get the measure for the length of the cord; get the broom," said my husband. So I went to the kitchen and brought the broom

The measure was taken and the cord adjusted, and he was about to hang the picture when he found that the hook on which the small picture had hung was not strong enough for the large one

"Now what is to be done?" inquired he. "Have you any large hooks?"

"None that are not in use," said I. "But I will look and see if there is not a small picture that has a large hook, then we can take this small hook for it and the large one for the other."

So I examined the parlor pictures and found a small panel on a large hook and called Mr. Peppergrass to take it down and exchange. This was quicker said than done for in taking down the panel the small hook would not fit well over the parlor moulding, so we worked away at it and finally had to make a new hook out of wire for the panel. Then armed with the strong hook Mr. Peppergrass climbed the table and the stool again and was ready to hang the picture, only he found the large hook did not fit this moulding.

"Darn the thing any way," said he. "What is to be done now?"

"Can't you bend it?" said I

"Bend it!" said he, "It is brass, you might as well try to bend cast iron. Give me a nail or a picture screw, or something, and I'll fix it."

"But you know that is right over the chimney," said I, "you can't drive a nail into the brick, and you don't want one in the gilt moulding."

"Perhaps I can wedge the hook and make it fit tightly," said he

He took out his knife and I went down again to the kitchen and procured a stick of kindling and standing with one foot on the stool and one on the table, with the big picture leaning against his knee, he whittled the wedge, while the heat from the fire or the hard work caused the sweat to ooze from his noble forehead and drop from the end of his Grecian nose. Then I held the picture while he tried the wedge

"Eureka!" cried he, "I have it at last," and he climbed down and got the picture and held it up with one hand and tried to throw the loop of the cord over the hook with the other. But the picture was too heavy to hold thus, and he dropped the cord and made a grab at the picture with the free hand.

"Polly, you will have to climb up and help me. Either you will have to hold the picture while I put the string over, or you will have to put the string over yourself."

"I can't hold the picture up there," said I. "It will be as much as I can do to hold myself. I'll take the broom and put the cord on the hook."

Well, this too is a ticklish business, with two folks upon a table and the lamplight shining up in one's eyes, and it is so dark away up by the cornice. I tried and tried, and Mr. P. got tired holding the picture up long before I succeeded, but the cord finally caught and held, and we climbed down from our perch and pulled back the hot table and smoothed our flustrated faces with great sighs of relief

"Hang the pictures!" said Mr. Peppergrass.

"Well, didn't we?" said I.

POLLIE PEPPERGRASS

A LOVER'S QUARREL

Into an air of love a bright measure
There has crept a curious jar and halt
It does not give us the same sweet pleasure
But I have kept time—it is not my fault
When you struck false chords I winced and bore it
You turned the wrong pages and then blamed me
You skipped whole bars when we tried to go over it
And now we are hopelessly out of key

And you are penitent dear and ready
To try the whole melody once again
But I am worn out, and my hand is unsteady
I tell you I cannot go over the strain
My nerves are unstrung and my hand is weary
I have lost all interest and do not care
You must play it alone if the task is dreary
Why, just remember who spoiled the air

What fearful discords we make in closing
Though our touch was perfect when we began
The piece is worthy a god's composing
But 'tis badly rendered always by man
I played my part with power and passion
And now I am done with that duet
But you ran through it in idle fashion
You'll play it better with some one yet.
Ella Wheeler

The shaft of Marie Litta's monument at Bloomington Ill. is 17 feet five inches high. The base is five feet square. On the base, and in large raised letters, are the words "Marie Litta." On the upper section of the base is a song-book, on one half of which are simple notes, indicating the first music sung by her, and on the other classical music emblematic of her success. On the pedestal is the monogram "M. L." her initials, the treble clef surrounded by a laurel wreath, and surmounting the whole is a draped urn four feet in height

The will of Mrs. L. F. Knowles of Worcester, Mass., authorizes her executors to sell her homestead and to devote the proceeds, estimated at about $15,000 to the promotion of art education and the cultivation of a love and taste for art in the city named, either by establishing some organization for that purpose or creating a professorship in some institution already existing. The gift is to bear the name of the husband of the deceased.

CHURCH NOTICES.

South Portland M. E. Mission, Baker's hall, corner Meade and Hood streets. Sunday school at [illegible] P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by the preacher in charge

First Presbyterian church, Washington [illegible]. Services morning and evening conducted by the pastor A. L. Lindsley. Seats free and strangers [illegible] the doors

A. M. E. Zion church, corner of Eleventh and [illegible] streets. Sunday services at 11 o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Rev W. A. Mitchell pastor

[illegible] Constitution church, East Park and Columbia streets. Services [illegible] at 11 A. M. Sunday school [illegible]. Full attendance of members is [illegible] of importance

United Presbyterian church, Dillard's [illegible] hall, corner First and Clay. Rev. Wm. R. Stevens. Services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school [illegible] P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

St. John's Presbyterian church, on the corner of [illegible] and M streets. Pastor E. J. Lamont. Preaching [illegible] A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school [illegible] P. M. All are cordially invited

[illegible] Congregational church, corner [illegible] and [illegible] streets. Services at 11 A. M. [illegible] Sabbath school at 12:15 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] of Yamhill and Seventh streets [illegible] minister. Services at 11 A. M. [illegible] Sunday school at 12:30 [illegible] What legislation shall [illegible] The public is [illegible]

[illegible] Emmanuel Church [illegible] of Tenth—Rev. John W. [illegible] Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. [illegible] Tuesday evening [illegible] and Thursday evening

[illegible] church, corner [illegible] streets. Services Sunday January [illegible] Sabbath school, 9:30 A. M. [illegible] the Pastor. The revival meetings [illegible] during the week. The public is [illegible] invited to attend

First Presbyterian Church, Albina—Rev. W. D. [illegible] Regular services next Sabbath [illegible] evening. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. There will be special services every evening [illegible] the coming week preparatory to communion on following Sabbath.

[illegible] and Land corner Third and [illegible] pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Monday—Bethel [illegible] of the world. Thursday [illegible] 7:30 P. M. Friday—Open [illegible] services by the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner First and Salmon streets. Service of song at 3:15 P. M. conducted by Mr. William Wadhams. Gospel meeting at [illegible] M. Professor E. K. [illegible] will speak on "Two Choices." Bible study [illegible] by the general secretary

[illegible] street Methodist Episcopal church—Sunday school [illegible] and young people's prayer meeting at [illegible] M. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. [illegible] pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30 P. M. [illegible] meetings in progress [illegible] evening next week

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner [illegible] and Eleventh street. Services at 11 A. M. and [illegible] M. Morning theme, "All Things Working [illegible] for Good." Evening—"The Great Physician." The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at [illegible] Children's class [illegible] P. M. Young people's [illegible] 7 P. M. All cordially invited.

[illegible] Sunday at 10 A. M. Sabbath school [illegible] Macadam road, H. M. [illegible] Regular weekly meeting Monday [illegible] Fifth street near Alder [illegible] Friday at 3 P. M. [illegible] street Gospel meeting Friday evening at [illegible] corner of Third and D

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and [illegible] Streets. Pastor Rev. [illegible] Lee. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 [illegible] The sermon in the morning will be by Rev. [illegible] W. Chandler of the Taylor Street M. E. church. Young people's Christian association [illegible] 7:30 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

First Congregational church, corner Second and [illegible] streets. Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Morning subject: "The voice is Jacob's, but the hands are Esau's." In the evening the pastor will speak upon the question: "Shall the liquor licenses be reduced?" Sunday school and pastor's bible class at 12:30 P. M.

[illegible] Methodist church cor. North Eighth and D streets. [illegible] residence on D street, in rear of church. Preaching to-morrow by the pastor, Rev. [illegible] Bonn at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30. Sabbath school commences at 9:30 A. M. German [illegible] cordially invited to attend all the meetings.

[illegible] Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder [illegible] Rev. T. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning [illegible] "Five mountains in the way to heaven." Evening "Five mountains in the way to hell." [illegible] in the evening. The gospel meetings will continue through the week except Saturday night. Come and bring your friends to all these services. Strangers welcome

IN THE AFTERNOON

[illegible] in the hammock and I on it by,
[illegible] trying to read and swing you too
And the green of the sward was so kind to the eye
And the shade of the maples so cool and blue,
[illegible] of often I looked from book to you
[illegible] with a sigh

[illegible] the hammock. The book we'd brought
[illegible] the poet [illegible] in the open air—
Something of love and of Launcelot
And Guinevere. I believe was there—
But the afternoon it was far more fair
[illegible] I thought

[illegible] the hammock. And on and on
[illegible] through the rythmic stuff
[illegible] always a half of my vision gone
[illegible] of the page enough
[illegible] if you say he'd in the [illegible]
[illegible] and your odorous "Euh!"

[illegible] the hammock, and that was a [illegible]

[illegible] ago I guess
[illegible] for their Guinevere
And her Launcelot and their loveliness—
[illegible] in the hammock still and—yes—
[illegible] my dear!
James Whitcomb Riley.

[illegible] 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend [illegible] office for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

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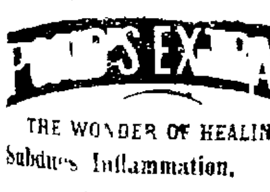

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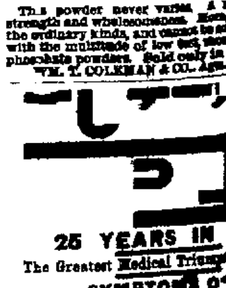

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